

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- After two meetings between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. envoy Philip Habib, an adviser to Begin announced that progress had been made but that Israel still awaits some replies to its conditions before it can announce final agreement to Habib's plan, IDF radio reported. While Habib has acceded to some of Israel's conditions, Jerusalem radio said, he still insists that the 300-man French unit should enter Beirut at the same time the "terrorists" start to evacuate and that UN observers should also be deployed. In an interview with the radio, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said these two issues were the remaining points of major disagreement. After the fatal blow it has been dealt, the PLO will be liquidated and will disappear from the political arena of the Middle East, he added.

Shamir was told by his French counterpart Claude Cheysson that France has no intention of landing soldiers in Lebanon without prior coordination with Israel, according to another radio report. However, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon claimed that through speedy action last weekend, Israel prevented the fait accompli of a French landing in Beirut that had not been coordinated with Israel. Speaking in a Jerusalem television interview, Sharon reiterated Israeli fears that French troops might become a defensive wall for the "terrorists." He said Israel has deployed forces along the coast north of Beirut both to verify that no move is made without Israel's agreement and as a further necessary measure to pressure the "terrorists," who are now willing to accept "any conditions" to leave. Concerning the removal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, he said the Syrians will have to choose between the present "uncomfortable" situation of having the IDF 25 km from Damascus or agreeing to the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Israel has no interest in shelling Damascus or attacking Syria, he said. Regarding the planning of the "Peace for Galilee" Operation, Sharon disclosed that he paid a secret visit to Beirut in January 1982.

PLO Stance -- A PLO spokesman cited by AFP affirmed that the suggested Israeli amendments to the evacuation plan drawn up by U.S. envoy Habib would not slow down implementation of the plan and has not changed the PLO's determination to leave Beirut. Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, carried by Damascus television, expressing "great appreciation" for the decision to accept PLO fighters in the current "fateful" circumstances.

Syria on Beirut, Military Imbalance -- Syria has rejected the U.S.-Israeli ultimatum to withdraw its forces from west Beirut and has told its troops there to fight on, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said in an interview with Kuwait papers reported by Damascus radio. According to a KUNA report on the interview, which did not mention this, the minister admitted that there is an imbalance between Israeli and Syrian Air Force capabilities and that the Israelis have succeeded in destroying a large number of Syrian aircraft and missile batteries. However, he claimed, Syria subsequently restored the balance and shot down a number of Israeli planes. Syria's forces should be bolstered by other Arab forces, he said.

Military Situation -- Israeli planes attacked "terrorist" positions in Beirut on 11 and 12 August, according to statements by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF and Jerusalem radios. The IDF also advanced in the Hippodrome area near the Museum crossing point, capturing seven buildings, the spokesman said. The Voice of Lebanon claimed that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf has been hospitalized after being found in the ruins of a building destroyed by Israeli jets on 6 August.

Israeli forces have expanded into northern Lebanon, deploying along the coast at Jubayl and also swinging eastward toward the Al-Laqluq-Al-'Aqurah hills in the direction of the northern sector of the Al-Biqa' Valley, Beirut radio reported. Further south Israeli armored columns also took up positions overlooking Al-Biqa' in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas. In remarks reported by the radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said the Israeli advance in the north assumes serious security and political dimensions and raises questions about Israel's aims in invading Lebanon.

The Syrians have reinforced their positions in Al-Biqa' and on Mount Hermon, according to MA'ARIV and HA'ARETZ reports.

Egyptian Position -- On his way back from a visit to Oman, President Husni Mubarak made a stopover in Sudan and met with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, MENA reported. According to MENA, Mubarak asserted at a press conference after the meeting that if the Palestinians had helped Egypt under the Camp David framework, the Lebanese crisis would not have happened and the Palestinians would have been standing on "firm ground." He added that that the United States must be a full partner in a settlement and that "100 percent" of the cards are in U.S. hands. Mubarak emphasized that Egypt had already contributed much to the Palestinians and would accept none of them except within a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

Jordan

In a speech carried by Amman radio on the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne, Jordan's King Husayn spoke on the Lebanon situation and Jordanian-Israeli relations. He described the Israeli destruction of Beirut as "barbaric" and expressed disappointment that even the United Nations was unable to halt the fighting. Noting he had often warned that the Lebanese "tragedy" would lead to the collapse of Arab unity, he linked the Israeli invasion of Lebanon with the Iranian invasion of Iraq, describing both attacks as foreign aggression which demanded a unified Arab stand. Husayn stressed that a "real" Arab summit should be held and should have the "utmost" authority to adopt and abide by resolutions.

The withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut must be linked to a U.S. pledge to deal with the Palestinian-Arab-Israeli "cause" aimed at a comprehensive peace, Husayn said, adding that so far only Egypt had adopted this stand. He went on to say that Israel presents a threat to Jordan in its attempt to disrupt ties in the "Jordanian-Palestinian family." Husayn underscored that a real "organic cohesion" is necessary and that there will be no leniency with anyone who infiltrates, provokes or casts doubts on the unity and stability of the nation.

Paris Terrorism

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a message to the French president condemning the attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris as an "inhuman action," LE MONDE reported.

In another attack in Paris, a car bomb exploded at the Iraqi Embassy causing damage and fires, INA reported. Paris radio said a call was made to the media by a hitherto unknown Iraqi Shi'ite group claiming responsibility for the attack.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol V No 156

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ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN MOROCCO

LD111622 Kuwait KUNA in English 1227 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat, Aug 11 (KUNA) -- The Arab foreign ministers conference will be held next week in Morocco, Arab diplomatic sources told KUNA Wednesday. The sources said the second phase of the suspended Fes summit would be held within the few coming weeks.

Meanwhile, the sources said that the present tour of Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta [that] began yesterday with a visit to Saudi Arabia is aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere before the holding of the summit. Boucetta's tour will also include a number of steadfastness countries including Algeria. The steadfastness front established shortly after late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's controversial visit to Israel groups Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Semiofficial sources here said that with the coordination of Saudi Arabia, Morocco is launching a campaign with the aim of ironing out inter-Arab differences as a prelude for the holding of an Arab summit in a way that would restore the joint Arab action. According to the sources, the summit's agenda would be comprehensive and would not be limited to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The joint North and South Yemeni initiative launched by the two Yemeni presidents last week was aiming at an emergency Arab summit in which the Israeli invasion of Lebanon would be the only item of discussion. The Yemeni initiative was foiled when Moroccan King Hassan II called for the resumption of the Fes summit suspended late November last year.

PLO SPOKESMAN ON BEIRUT EVACUATION PLANS

NC111214 Paris AFP in English 1156 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 11 (AFP) -- The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) believes that "suggested amendments" requested by Israel to the evacuation plan of U.S. envoy Philip Habib were not strong enough to slow down its implementation, a PLO spokesman said today. (Israel yesterday asked for the names of all the countries prepared to receive the Palestinian combatants, and a "full list" of who was going where).

The spokesman said that his organisation had conceded every Lebanese Government request and that Israeli reservation to the new Habib plan had not changed the PLO's determination to withdraw from western Beirut. He said that the PLO had given a blank cheque to its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, to arrange the evacuation. The spokesman said that "the flexibility" shown by the Palestinians in order to find a rapid solution to the western Beirut issue, enabled an agreement, for the first time, between the Americans and Palestinians, with the full accord of the Lebanese.

The Palestinians had agreed for the evacuation to be carried out simultaneously by land and sea, although initially the PLO was opposed to any seavacuation. The PLO had also agreed that the withdrawal of its combatants need not necessarily be preceded by a disengagement of opposing forces and a withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Beirut region. The PLO would hand over a full list of the outgoing Palestinians to Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan. These are the lists Israel demanded must be drawn up before any evacuation started.

Six Arab states announced Tuesday that they were prepared to accept west Beirut Palestinians: Iraq, Jordan, Syria, South Yemen, Sudan, and Tunisia. Their offers partially fulfilled the conditions Israel laid down in wanting to know the destinations of the Palestinians.

Other demands made by Israel included:

1. -- The return of an Israeli pilot shot down and captured by the Palestinians.
2. -- The return of the bodies of nine Israeli soldiers.
3. -- The first contingent of the "buffer" force should be Lebanese and not French.
4. -- The mandate of the international force should not be longer than 30 days.

YASIR 'ARAFAT CONDEMNS 'ODIOUS' PARIS ATTACK

PM111209 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Yasir 'Arafat: 'Clear and Complete Condemnation'"]

[Text] In a message to President Mitterrand, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his "indignation" and "clear and complete condemnation of the inhuman action" perpetrated in the Rue des Rosiers outrage. In a message published by the PLO mission in Paris on Monday evening, 9 August, Mr 'Arafat says, "It was with great emotion that I learned of the criminal attack on Jewish French citizens."

"We are in a position to understand the real meaning of pain at a time when we are facing a massacre," the Palestinian leader said. He added "I present through President Mitterrand my sincerest condolences and those of the PLO and the Palestinian people to the victims and my best wishes for a quick recovery to those injured in this odious attack."

GEORGE HABASH ON 'POSSIBLE ZIONIST ESCALATION'

LD110856 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 22, August 11, Jamahiriya News Agency -- Dr. George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), has warned from a possible Zionist escalation against west Beirut. In a statement distributed in Tripoli yesterday, Dr Habash said that the Zionist-reactionary circles and the Phalangist Party believe that their historic chance is to crush the Palestinian Resistance. He called on the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement to keep their fingers on the trigger.

PLO WARNS OF 'DISTORTED' PHALANGIST NEWS

LD111656 Tripoli JANA in English 1408 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Shawal 22, August 11, Jamahiriya News Agency -- A reliable PLO source cautioned the Lebanese, Arab and international media of the distorted news being broadcast by the Phalangist radio station which is fabrication news and attributing it to the Palestine News Agency "WAFA". The source said the Phalange radio last night reported a widescale Zionist landing operation along the entire coast of west Beirut. The Phalange radio claimed that "WAFA" had confirmed the news. The Palestinian source stressed that WAFA is not in need of the Phalangist media and that it has its own team of reporters and news media to publish its news.

BAHRAINIRANIAN DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

GF111218 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Education Minister Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifa Al Khalifah, and Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad met yesterday with Asadollah Hashim-Bayat, member of the Majlis, and Hasan Seyyed Masih Shah Shahcheraqi, official spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Majlis in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Views on bilateral relations were exchanged during the meeting. The Iranian delegation left Bahrain for Doha yesterday evening following a 3-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAITAMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YASIR 'ARAFAT

GF111328 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Excerpt] Well-informed sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a message to the amir yesterday on the current Arab situation and developments, what the Palestinian Revolution is presently passing through, as well as on the efforts that are being exerted in order to rescue the Lebanese and Palestinians from the daily destruction imposed on them by the Israeli forces in Beirut.

The sources added that the message praises the stand of his highness the amir and his great support, as well as the stand of Kuwait's Government and people toward the Palestinian question, represented by the great popular demonstration held in Kuwait's streets to express the people's absolute support and full backing for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese people in their just struggle against Zionism, which is supported by the United States of America, which has continued to supply the Israeli enemy with the most powerful weapons.

'Awni Battash, head of the PLO's Kuwait office, delivered the message to the Foreign Ministry officials.

AMIR RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CHADLI BENDJEDID

LD111034 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At 0945 today the amir received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who delivered to his excellency a message from his brother, His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and information minister.

QATARIRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

GF111521 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 11 Aug (WAKH) -- Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani today met with the Iranian Islamic Majlis delegation, which includes Asadollah Hashim-Bayat, member of the Majlis, and Hasan Seyyed Shahcheraqi, official spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Majlis. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and means of bolstering them. The Iranian delegation arrived in Doha yesterday within the framework of a tour of a number of area countries.

SAUDI ARABIAMOROCCO'S BOUCETTA MEETS WITH SAUDI OFFICIALS

Meets With Prince Sa'ud

LD110838 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0806 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 11 Aug (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met this morning with Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta. Discussions during the meeting covered matters of common interest and the general Arab situation.

Boucetta arrived in At-Ta'if late last night on a visit to the kingdom with a message from King Hassan II to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Meets With King Fahd

LD111102 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 11 Aug (SPA) -- His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at the royal palace in At-Ta'if Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta, who handed his majesty a message from His Majesty King Hassan II. The meeting was attended by the foreign minister, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Describes Talks With King Fahd

LD111456 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 11 Aug (SPA) -- Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta has described his talks with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz as constructive and positive. He praised His Majesty King Fahd's directives regarding the current situation in the Arab region. Before leaving Jidda this afternoon for Damascus, Boucetta said this indicated his majesty's concern and constant followup of all issues concerning the destiny of both the Arab and Islamic nations.

He said the message he carried to His Majesty King Fahd from his brother, King Hassan II of Morocco, concerns the current Arab situation and the expected meeting at the foreign minister and summit levels during the next few days or weeks. The Moroccan minister said the place and time of the Arab summit conference have not yet been fixed but he pointed out that there is a quorum for convening the conference.

Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta reaffirmed that the savage attacks by the Zionist entity against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are inhuman and that an end should be put to these attacks and decisive measures should be taken. He called on Arab kings and heads of state to study such measures and take them into account in order to discuss all dangers in the future.

The visit of Boucetta, who arrived here last night, is the beginning of a tour of a number of Arab countries. The tour is within the framework of the message sent the day before yesterday by His Majesty King Hassan II to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi asking him to hold urgent contacts to prepare for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to pave the way for the resumption of the Fes summit.

KING FAHD SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO KING HUSAYN

LD120150 Riyadh SPA in English 1210 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, Aug 11 (SPA) -- King Fahd today sent a cable of greetings to Jordanian King Husayn on the occasion of his accession to the throne. In his cable, the Saudi monarch wished the Jordanian people continued progress and prosperity.

RIYADH RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD102222 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The Zionist enemy has continued shelling west Beirut, which has been besieged for more than 2 months amid intransigent statements by Menahem Begin, the enemy prime minister, and his minister of war, Ari'el Sharon, in which they challenged the U.S. administration and accused U.S. diplomats of lying and of reporting fabricated facts.

For more than half a century Zionism has refused to allow the U.S. and European media to report any facts about the reality of the Palestinian problem and the causes of the Israeli-Arab conflict, no matter how small and trivial such facts were. During this period Zionism spread its influence over Western thought and directed it toward loyalty to the Zionist point of view. It prepared the West to accept all the lies and falsification of the truth that poured in through the mercenary pens and the stream of books that have turned facts upside down.

The picture in the space age has changed. Despite this change, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the pillars of his government, with their deep-rooted terrorist past, continue to see the world as it was: ready to accept all that is said by the Zionist-influenced media which is numerous and from which nothing escapes, not even culture. Therefore, Begin insists on repeating the same lies and falsehoods spread by Zionism about the history of the region and its peoples. His justification and those of his minister of war and the pillars of the Zionist entity are feeble and rejected by the world, even by the American people, who were until recently a target of ideological influence for Zionist propaganda.

Reports were received today that a Gallup public opinion poll has shown that 60 percent of the American people oppose the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, 43 percent saw a need to suspend U.S. military aid to Israel indefinitely, and 48 percent supported talks between the United States and the PLO in its capacity as a representative of the Palestinian people. However, the undisputed fact is that in its continuing aggression against the Arab peoples, Israel relies on unlimited American military and economic aid. Each time Israel carries out aggression against any Arab people it gets more advanced military equipment and more plentiful economic aid.

The statement by President Reagan published today by the French newspaper LEFIGARO and the German newspaper DIE WELT came within the context of this U.S. support for Israel and the adoption of its point of view. There is no doubt that the American attitude is biased in favor of Israel and differs not only from the Arab point of view but also from the points of view of all the peoples and governments of the world. Yet we sense in the U.S. president's statement an encouraging sign that we hope will become a new axis for U.S. policy in the region. He said he was interested to know whether all the Palestinians wanted a Palestinian state, or only the PLO.

The whole world is interested and eager to see the United States acquire this knowledge quickly for the sake of peace and justice in the world and for the achievement of security in this region, the events of which affect the interests of all the peoples of the world. The United States cannot acquire this knowledge, which was acquired long ago by all the peoples and governments of the world, unless it holds a free referendum under the supervision and guarantees of the United Nations in which the Palestinians, whether inside or outside the occupied territories, would cast their vote. This way the United States would have performed its duty as a superpower toward world peace and sided with justice and right.

PDRY'ALI 'ANTAR RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

GF111955 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar met with the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Midkhat Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Bashkir ASSR Party Committee. Bilateral cooperation and the means of developing and strengthening it were discussed during the meeting. The discussions also dealt with the current situation in the Arab area due to the Zionist-imperialist invasion against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Brother 'Ali 'Antar noted the efforts of the presidents of both sides of Yemen to unite Arab ranks, and deploy all resources in order to resist the Zionist enemy and support the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Comrade Shakirov lauded the efforts of Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to foil imperialist and Zionist plots against the Arab nation and their support for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of the Arab peoples against the various plots and for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In addition, during his meeting with the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Shakirov, Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, discussed bilateral relations and the means of strengthening and developing them, as well as the situation in the Arab region.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES LEBANESE CP MEMBER

GF120515 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today received Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo, who briefed him on recent political and military developments in Lebanon. An exchange of views on ways of resisting dangers that have emerged from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were discussed during the meeting. Issues related to strengthening bilateral relations were also discussed. 'Ali Muhammad praised the heroic steadfastness of the Lebanese people and their progressive national movement against the Zionist invasion. He expressed the support of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Yemeni people for the unity of the struggle of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian Revolution. He also expressed his belief that the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples will overcome the threatening situation resulting from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. Nadim 'Abd as-Samad expressed the appreciation of the Lebanese people and the Lebanese National Movement for the PDRY and its party's fraternal stand of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian people and with the Palestinian movement.

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES LETTER FROM AL-QADHDHAFI

GF111950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received a letter from Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan September Revolution, on recent Middle East developments and the situation in the region. The letter was delivered today to the Secretariat of the Central Committee by Salim Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the Libyan Arab [word indistinct] office in Aden.

PFLO RADIO COMMENTS ON MUBARAK'S VISIT TO OMAN

GF101855 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The head of the Egyptian regime is on a visit to Muscat that will last several days, according to the Muscat regime's information media, which publicized this visit and sought to exploit the present Arab situation. The Muscat regime's media said Mubarak will concentrate during his visit on discussing the Zionist aggression in Lebanon and the threat to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution by the invading forces.

While the media of the puppet Muscat regime highlighted these headlines while publicizing the visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the fact hidden from our Omani and Arab masses is the conspiracy that was concocted in Washington and whose implementation was assigned to reactionary Arab regimes, foremost of which is the puppet regime of Muscat. Hence, the flimsy excuse the Muscat regime used to obstruct the convening of the Arab summit conference. However, those who are anxious to bring about a unified Arab stand that serves the central Arab cause have foiled these steps which were intended to impede the convening of high-level Arab conferences that will lead to the adoption of practical results that serve the interests of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement and will oppose the Zionist invasion and those who support and encourage this invasion, particularly U.S. imperialism.

Can the Palestinian question enjoy the attention of the two leaders who support the Camp David accords, one of whose major dimensions is the Zionist invasion of Lebanon? He who publicly agrees to the [word indistinct] of Arab dignity cannot be truly concerned for the Palestinian cause.

Those who shed crocodile tears for Palestine and the Palestinian people have declared that they will not accept Palestinian strugglers except on conditions that are impossible for the Palestinian Revolution. Any attention given to the Palestinian Revolution during the two leaders' meeting will be negative, not positive. They are seeking to exploit this issue for their personal interest. However, the Arab peoples surely know the criminal stands toward the national Arab cause. Therefore, these puppet regimes will be punished for these defeatist stands at the appropriate time. No surrogate regime will escape the punishment the Arab masses will sooner or later mete out to it.

Our Omani people will be among those who will avenge their national dignity against those "American Arabs" who let them down and conspired against them throughout the past. It is a revolution until the liberation of the homeland!

YARYAR, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTERS LEAVE FOR ADEN

GF111549 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Brothers 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and Salim Salih Muhammad, foreign affairs ministers of the two parts of the country, headed for Aden today to submit a report to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the joint mission assigned to them by the two brother leaders of the country's two parts. They will also report to him on their meetings with officials in Libya, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria and the Arab League General Secretariat within the framework of the national mission carried out by Yemen to unite Arab ranks and deploy Arab resources to resist the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and protect the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Yesterday, Brothers 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and Salim Salih Muhammad submitted a detailed report on their mission to Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and general commander of the armed forces. This confirms the continuation of consultation and coordination between the leaderships of the two parts about Arab questions, particularly the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the siege of steadfast west Beirut.

RADIO REPORTS 'ARAFAT CABLE TO YAR, PDRY LEADERS

GFI20712 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Test" of cable sent by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers -- no date given -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander of the armed forces, San'a', and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Aden.

Revolutionary greetings. I have received with great appreciation your cable in which you profoundly evaluated the current Arab situation and the future of our nation's struggle against the Zionist and imperialist enemies and the readiness of fraternal and dear Yemen, with its two parts, to receive the brother fighters of the Palestinian Revolution, to alleviate the suffering of our people in besieged Beirut, to lift the Zionist siege on it and to ensure the withdrawal of the invasion forces from Lebanese territory.

While greatly appreciating this, particularly because I know the economic conditions of the dear brothers in the two parts of Yemen, I promise to add to your burden as little as possible. I also thank you for your pan-Arab and principled stand and your [word indistinct] through the tour you have made to unite the ranks of our Arab nation. (?We are sure) these efforts will bear fruit, God willing, sooner or later despite all obstacles and difficulties.

Yemen, with its two parts, has been a base for the Palestinian Revolution. I am confident the next stage will witness an expansion of fraternal relations between the Arab fighters, Palestinians and Yemenis. Our people will never forget what Yemen has offered through the participation of Yemeni brothers in the Palestinian Revolution and through the heroic martyrs whose blood has made our Arab nation's situation and fate a common one. Once again I thank you and wish you progress and success; I am confident the people in the two parts of Yemen, the Arab nation's strength and prosperity and the heroes of our Arab nation will have a dignified, lofty and [word indistinct] future. The revolution will continue until victory is won!

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution's forces

MUBARAK RETURNS HOME FROM VISIT TO OMAN

GF111836 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo a short while ago following a 3-day private visit to the Sultanate of Oman, during which he met with Sultan Qabus. On his return trip he stopped over in fraternal Sudan where he met with President Ja'far Numayri at Khartoum airport.

Upon his return to Cairo, the president was received by Dr Fu'ad Muhi ad-Din, prime minister; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, defense minister, and a number of ministers and senior officials, as well as the Omani and Sudanese ambassadors in Cairo.

About his visits to Oman and Sudan, the president said that his visit to Oman was a private one and that he met with Sultan Qabus and exchanged views with him on the current events in the region. He added that they reviewed various opinions and discussed mutual (?threats). Concerning his visit to Sudan, the president said: I cannot call it a visit because I move from one house to another in the same country. President Numayri and myself are used to exchanging opinions on the major events that take place in the region, particularly since Egypt and Sudan influence each other.

'ALI ASSESSES ISRAELI INVASION, U.S. FRIENDSHIP

PM111239 Cairo MAY in Arabic 9 Aug 82 p 3

[Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali interview given to Hidayat 'Abd an-Nabi in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Why does the U.S. administration insist on its stand that the Palestinian Resistance should leave Beirut before Israel withdraws from Lebanon? Are the Palestinian people destined to die even after Yasir 'Arafat signed the "olive branch" document [accepting the UN resolutions]? Have the attitudes of Egypt and Saudi Arabia any real influence on the U.S. administration?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: I do not believe for one moment that a people can die or that there is a power in this world, however big and powerful, capable of wiping out a people. I am certain the Palestinian people, who have shown great unity during the current battles and are enjoying increasing support from all the worlds' peoples, will emerge from this predicament strong and capable of exercising their legitimate right to self-determination. Egypt will always remain behind this fraternal and steadfast people in their struggle for the right to self-determination.

As for the influence that Egypt or any other Arab country may have on the U.S. administration, it is a possibility. With regard to Egypt, I do not think anybody would deny that we have done and are doing everything possible for the safety of the Palestinian people and their rights. In so doing we have employed all our capabilities and resources, including our relations with the United States, Israel and the European countries. But the fact that we must bear in mind is that the Arab world in its present unfortunate state of disruption cannot contribute to exerting the desired influence which would have borne fruit had the Arab countries been united in the present fateful conditions, with regard to not only the Palestinians, but also all the Arabs, had they agreed upon a minimum of measures that would ensure the interests and rights of the Palestinian people and even the future of the Arab area. As long as the Arab situation remains what it is, the effect [of pressure] however strong, will remain individual and limited.

[Question] If a cease-fire were reached, international forces arrived in Beirut, and the Resistance forces moved out of Beirut, would there be any hope of an official U.S.-Palestinian dialogue? If this does not happen will the peoples friendly to the United States remain friendly?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: A Palestinian-U.S. dialogue will always remain essential if a comprehensive political settlement in the area is to be reached. Egypt will continue to urge both the United States and Israel to enter into such dialogue by trying to reach a compromise on the conditions set by both sides for entering such dialogue. We believe that by recognizing the U.S. resolutions the PLO has taken a positive step on the road to meeting the U.S. requirements. This was one of the principal topics of my discussions in Washington last week.

With regard to friendship with the United States, in the last few weeks this has ensured our access to a frank and clear dialogue through which we have conveyed our views and the views of the Palestinians to the U.S. administration. I can say that we have "employed" this friendship in the Palestinian and Arab interest.

Generally, friendship between countries is like a two-way street through which the interests of each side flow. There is no use for a one-way friendship.

[Question] Even if it is true that the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon erred, did not the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut ruin the whole idea of peace with Israel. How do you evaluate Israel's political losses, apart from the military losses, in this war?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: By invading Lebanon, Israel has committed a grave political mistake and this mistake will become greater and the consequences will worsen if the Israeli intransigence continues and the unjust aggression against the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples continues.

It has now become clear to all the world how false Israel's security excuse is for invading Lebanon. Israel forgot or pretended to forget its first demand for the Palestinian forces to withdraw 45 km from its borders when it began implementing an extremely serious plan to strike at all the Palestinian people, something which, despite all its military strength and the imbalance between its armed forces and the Palestinian forces, it will be incapable of achieving. Therefore, the political idea behind this inhuman invasion is shortsighted and does not appreciate the lessons of history. I can say that Israel has lost almost all the support of public opinion it had, even in Europe and the United States. What is more important is that it has deepened the feeling of bitterness among the peoples of the area. Instead of building bridges of confidence in order to achieve a comprehensive and just peace, it will continue for a long time to threaten all the possibilities of peace.

[Question] There have been rumors that Begin has warned Egypt that if it does not continue the autonomy talks he will annex the West Bank and Gaza. Are such reports correct, and if so, what can Egypt do?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: There is no doubt the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has created conditions under which it is impossible to resume the autonomy talks at present and as long as the Israeli forces are on Lebanese territory. With regard to the possibility of Israel's annexation of the West Bank and Gaza; this would make the autonomy talks devoid of any concept and would therefore make it incumbent upon Egypt and the United States, the third partner in these talks, to revise all their calculations.

[Question] Local accusing fingers are being pointed at Camp David as being the cause of Egypt's military neutralization vis-a-vis Israel.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: This is actually being reiterated by some people here in Egypt and in the rest of the Arab world. In my view this opinion is basically **wrong** for the following reasons:

We must not lose sight of the fact that the civil war in Lebanon, the involvement of the Palestinian element in the Lebanese equation, and the destruction that has been wrought in Lebanon since 1975 are things that preceded the Egyptian peace initiative and the signing of the peace treaty -- when the Israeli forces occupied part of southern Lebanon for 3 months. [sentence as published]

The Israeli attacks on Lebanon, the latest of which was in March 1978, also preceded Camp David.

The beginnings of Arab division and the paralysis that has afflicted the Arab homeland unfortunately began to appear immediately after the end of the October war when Syria refused to pursue peaceful efforts and to attend the Geneva Conference, which created many contradictions among the Arabs and has made it easier for Israel to play up such contradictions and benefit from them.

[Question] Some writers have been demanding a boycott of the United States. Do you see any benefits from such a measure?

Kamal Hasan 'Ali: The experience of the Arab-Israeli confrontation and the last 30 years or more confirm and establish that a boycott is not the most effective weapon to achieve Arab objectives in the United States. On the contrary, the opposite is true. The Arabs, foremost of which is Egypt, must seek to persuade the United States to respond to their demands. It is natural for the Arab countries to use all the means available to them in the Arab situation and to employ the ties and interests that link the United States to this vital area -- of which the Arab world with its wealth and potentials is its center -- In order to make the United States gradually and consistently adopt Arab stands, or to draw attention to the dangers of Israel's policies. There is a need for the United States to resist such policies so the area will not plunge into instability which will have adverse effects on the hopes and aspirations of its people as well as on U.S. ties and relations with the countries of the area.

ABU GHAZALAH TO SEEK ITALIAN, AUSTRIAN ARMS

PM111447 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Cairo bureau report]

[Text] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Ghazalah will pay an official visit to Italy and Austria in September. The visit was due to take place 2 weeks ago but was postponed due to the Lebanese crisis and the Iraq-Iran war.

Abu Ghazalah will sign with the Italian Government a protocol for military cooperation between the two countries in order to develop military industries in Egypt. Under the protocol, the Egyptian Armed Forces will obtain Italian expertise in the field of military electronic equipment in which Italy has made great advances.

The Egyptian defense minister, on his first visit to Austria, will inspect Austrian light tanks with a view to concluding a deal involving such tanks for Egypt.

On the other hand, Marshal Abu Ghazalah intends to visit Brazil, the world's sixth-largest arms manufacturer. The date of the visit is to be fixed later.

A senior Egyptian Defense Ministry spokesman said the Egyptian defense minister's visits to a number of countries are designed to develop bilateral military relations with these countries, and to enable discussion of the possibility of concluding new arms deals with them in accordance with Egypt's longstanding policy of diversifying arms supply sources.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MEETS GHALI, MAKES STATEMENT

GF111840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea [title as heard] announced that his country supports Egypt's efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and also supports the Palestinian people's struggle for self-determination. In a statement made following the conclusion of his talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, Samphan said: The talks were positive. The two sides agreed on bolstering bilateral relations. He added that these talks will result in more mutual understanding and will bolster the traditional relations between the two countries. He said Egypt supports the struggle of the Kampuchean people for their independence.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, spoke at the beginning of the negotiations about the development of the situation in Lebanon and noted the efforts made by Egypt to confront the situation in Lebanon, and the contacts it has made so far on achieving a comprehensive settlement of the crisis.

The Kampuchean vice president will depart Cairo early tomorrow following the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he met with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, chairman of the People's Assembly, and held talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

GHALI RECEIVES YUGOSLAV CHARGE IN CAIRO

GF111340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Aug (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received (Bojdan Kostik), Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Cairo.

During the meeting, the two officials discussed the upcoming summit conference of the nonaligned states and the latest developments in the situation in Lebanon, particularly the situation of the Palestinians. Dr Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's stand, which links the departure of the Palestinians to a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question.

SADDAM HUSAYN ON EXPECTED NEW 'ENEMY' TACTICS

JN111422 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has stated that the Iranian enemy will soon find itself in a state of despair and loss of will which will prevent it from achieving its evil expansionist designs against the Iraqi people and their territory.

President Saddam Husayn said the enemy would resume its aggression against Iraq, with minor changes in its methods, after reassessing the tactics it adopted in the recent battles east of Basra. He added the enemy might seek new methods other than those it had used when it attacked Iraq in the past.

The president made this statement here today when he bestowed medals of valor on another group of Iraqi fighters comprising 44 officers, NCO's and soldiers.

President Saddam Husayn added that, after their long battle and the excellent experience they had acquired, the Iraqi Armed Forces would not be surprised by any new methods the enemy might adopt. We have to act with enthusiasm, use our weapons efficiently, take into consideration the lessons we have learned and use our minds so that we can have a better understanding of the enemy's methods and the changes that it will introduce in them. If we do this, victory will be yours and defeat will be the enemy's, God willing.

President Saddam Husayn said the Iraqi people and army have taken many humanitarian stands and that every Iraqi fighter can tell stories about heroic stands he has made or witnessed.

The ceremony was attended by Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister; Khalid 'Abd al-Mun'im Rashid, director of the president's office and acting secretary of the Revolution Command Council; and the staff general [name not given] who is the armed forces chief of staff.

RAMADAN RECEIVES DJIBOUTI MINISTER 11 AUGUST

JN111328 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Aug (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Fahmy Ahmed El Hag, minister of industry and industrial development in Djibouti.

During the meeting discussions centered on bilateral relations, the current situation in the Arab arena and the world, the Iraq-Iran war, the convening of the seventh nonaligned summit conference for heads of states or governments to be held in Baghdad next month and the developments of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Taha Yasin Ramadan evaluated highly Djibouti's fraternal stand supporting Iraq in its just war against the Iranian regime and its complete support for holding the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad next month.

Minister Fahmy Ahmed El Hag is accompanying Djibouti President Hassan Gouled on his visit to Iraq.

IRAQI EMBASSY IN PARIS ATTACKED 11 AUGUST

JN111715 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1705 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Aug (INA) -- The Iraqi diplomatic mission in Paris was the target of a criminal attack this evening. Preliminary reports say a booby-trapped car exploded near the embassy building, and a fire raged for more than 30 minutes as a result of this criminal attack.

The explosion occurred when a small van stopped in front of one of the embassy buildings. Its driver left the car, after which it exploded. The huge explosion caused fire to break out in the cultural section building and in a building adjacent to the embassy. The windows of nearby buildings were shattered too. The booby-trapped car was set ablaze as a result of the explosion and its driver escaped. Two people working inside the embassy building were slightly wounded and several children who were also inside the building fainted. The fire department succeeded in controlling the fire while French police units surrounded the embassy building, blocked all entrances to it and prevented passersby from approaching. The explosion also destroyed a bus belonging to the Iraqi school and two small cars belonging to the embassy.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 807

JN111626 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Communique No 807 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 August]

[Text] The capable Iraqi forces pursued their valiant activities in the theater of operations against the aggressor Iranian forces. The results yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite one of our units in the central sector of the theater of operations. Our forces struck it with all kinds of weapons, killing three and destroying one vehicle and one excavator.
2. Two were killed and two hardware stockpiles were destroyed in the basra sector.
3. One tank and one 106-mm gun were destroyed in the northern sector of the theater of operations.
4. The rancorous Iranian enemy today shelled residential areas and economic installations in Basra, Khanaqin and Zurbatiyah, causing some damage to them.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 August 1982

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT MEETING

JN101020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 01815 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug (INA) -- The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that Iraq's major concern is to ensure the success of the seventh nonaligned summit, to crystallize the Nonaligned Movement's future course and to enhance its role on the international arena.

In its commentary today, the paper adds that Iraq, which has supported the movement and labored for the sake of its principles, does not seek to benefit from or exploit the nonaligned conferences including the seventh conference. However, it would not harm Iraq should the movement's member states wish to change the formula pertaining to the convocation of the conference. Nonetheless, AL-JUMHURIYAH warns against the gravity of this precedent which is being imposed by the Tehran rulers on the movement's march as well as on the weight of its resolutions and the future of its conferences.

The paper says that never before had a member state threatened to torpedo one of the movement's conferences or threatened to use force against the conferees. Also, never before had the movement's member states submitted to threats or changed its resolutions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that never in the history of the movement or in the history of international conferences has such behavior occurred. It says that this should seriously be taken into consideration. The paper affirms that Iraq is fully prepared to host the conference and protect the conferees. However, guided by its responsibility toward the movement, Iraq is currently holding urgent and intensive consultations with a number of the movement's member states in order to reach a suitable formula to make the conference a success. It adds that President Saddam Husayn has recently dispatched envoys for this purpose.

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Be it this or that formula, Iraq will remain victorious over the Tehran rulers' plots. These rulers have always reaped disappointment in all the meetings of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. The Tehran rulers should understand that the overwhelming majority of the movement's states have approved the venue and date of the conference, namely Baghdad and September. The paper says Iraq will thwart all the enemies' attempts to sabotage the movement and obstruct its march.

OPPOSITION LEADERS: HUSAYN'S DAYS 'NUMBERED'

NC061309 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tehran, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Iraqi opposition leaders living in exile in Iran are convinced the Iranian-Iraqi war will result in an Islamic republic in Iraq.

The refugee opposition groups have all placed themselves under the authority of Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

"The survival of the (ruling Iraqi) Ba'th Party depends on the outcome of this war," said leading opposition personality Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyed Mohammad Baqer al-Hakim in a recent statement.

A leader of the important opposition party Ad-Da'wah (The Call), banned in Iraq since 1980, told Agence France-Presse: "This will take days, even months, since Iraqi security forces are very powerful but Saddam (Saddam Husayn, Iranian [as received] head of state) is already politically dead."

The opposition Iraqis insist that "the days of Saddam are numbered," despite the lack of response in Iraq to Ayatollah Khomeyni's call on July 14, the day after Iran's "Ramadan" invasion of Iraq began, for a general uprising.

Sitting on a blanket in a bare room belonging to the "Iraqi mujahedin," Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim listed for AFP the signs of the upcoming opposition victory. The room was decorated only with a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeyni and one of Ayatollah Mohammad Baqr, as-Sadr, one of the Shi'ite leaders executed in Baghdad in 1980, according to the opposition.

"The Iraqi regime is extremely weak as the recent changes in government and amnesty for communists and Kurds show," said the hojjat ol-eslam.

KING HUSAYN DELIVERS SPEECH TO NATION 11 AUGUST

JN112040 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Speech to the nation by King Husayn on the 30th anniversary of his accession to the throne -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O brother citizens. I convey to you greetings of love, trust and pride. Thirty years ago, God honored me with the trust I have been shouldering, together with you, with complete faith in the Almighty, sincerity to the nation and allegiance to the homeland. Jordan, which has inherited the principles of the great Arab revolution of unity, freedom and independence for all the Arabs, has always been a glorious field for pan-Arab struggle since the banners of pride and glory were raised over Jordan, banners which were raised by the first pioneers led by 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn who was a leader of the Arab revolution and the founder of modern Jordan. Many pioneers and leaders among the sons of Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and the Arabian Peninsula rallied around 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn. They were brought together by the same aspirations and same Arab objectives.

Jordan has always honored its vows without changes in its principles or pan-Arab stands. All through the days of the Palestinian people's struggle and their repeated revolutions against invading Zionism, Jordan has always defended the revolutionaries and joined the Palestinian people in shouldering the responsibilities of the struggle and sharing the good and bad days. Jordan did this despite the foreign control that was imposed on it. Neither borders nor regional, ignorant vituperations succeeded in separating the brothers. Jordan also sheltered all the free Syrian and Lebanese revolutionaries and backed any Arab country struggling against colonialism for the sake of freedom, pride and independence. Jordan did this from a sincere faith in the pan-Arab mission. Jordan never agreed to bargain on this mission since the late Husayn ibn 'Ali first set out principles. The late Husayn was the first to sacrifice for the sake of Palestine and its unity and for the sake of preserving its land and holy places. The late Husayn died like a stranger in exile and fell martyr to the cause and victim of the joint colonialist-Zionist design.

As for 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the founder of modern Jordan, he lived among you, brothers and kin, as a father, leader and king. You are the ones who know best his noble stands and his continuous struggle in defense of Palestine and the Arabs. History will record that he was a pioneer in his era as to his wisdom, loyalty, soundness of opinion and embodiment of the spirit of jihad and struggle. With his valiant Arab army, whose number was limited and whose weapons were few, and with his militant Arab people, he succeeded with his unswerving faith, courage and sincerity in saving Jerusalem, the holy places and the West Bank from the Zionists' oppression when the Arabs had only a slight potential, lacked readiness and were not completely free. The unswerving stand of the martyr king in defense of Jerusalem is a glorious memory in the history of justice because he chose to sacrifice himself for the sake of Al-Aqsa and Palestine and to offer as martyrs his soldiers and the sons of his people.

History has witnessed that he became a martyr of Palestine on the soil of Al-Aqsa, the first of the two Qiblans, the heart of Palestine and the symbol of the immortal Arab right in the land where the Prophet Muhammad ascended to the seven heavens, which God had blessed and which God had wished to be closely linked to the holy mosque in Mecca and the tomb of his prophet, may God's peace be upon him. God has entrusted the Muslims with protecting this land, for which they will be taken to account generation after generation until resurrection.

History has also witnessed that every Jordanian house has had a martyr who has offered his life for Palestine and has watered its pure soil with his blood ever since its inhabitants took up arms against the Zionist invasion to protect their land, existence and entity. The cohesion of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples has remained a great example that has faced the fiercest challenges. Time and events have made this cohesion stronger and more entrenched. The bonds of kinship and an identical destiny have brought these two peoples closer together. This has continued to be the fate of your country with its sister Arab countries. Jordan has continued to be loyal and friendly to them. Its conscience has shook with every tragedy that any Arab country from the ocean to the gulf has faced or any fraternal people has suffered. Jordan has never hesitated to champion the sons of its nation. It has offered what was dearest to its sons without seeking gratitude or shirking obligation.

Brother citizens and Arabs, since the establishment of the Arab League as a first step toward the establishment of Arab unity, joint action and effective solidarity, Jordan has not evaded its commitments even once or reneged on any pact in any of the battles or threats faced by any of the Arab countries.

We have been brought up to believe right from the beginning that every particle of the Arab homeland's soil in Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Algeria and the rest of the Arab countries is held sacred by every Arab, committing him to defend it, grasp Arab rights and confront every criminal aggression against it. This is the renewed meaning of actual pan-Arab commitment. This is also our concept of the Arab League Charter, the joint defense pact and the nation's honor and one destiny. Never have we failed to respond to the call to support every fraternal people. Jordan has not failed to attend any Arab meeting and fulfill every commitment. We have expressed our stand and opinion with complete frankness, clarity and objectivity toward all the nation's causes because the Arab destiny and the dangers threatening it have always been given priority by us over the requirements of compliments, appeasement, evasion and flattery. We have seized every opportunity to hold contacts and exchange opinions and consultations with every leader and official to see what their feelings are. We have frequently warned and are still warning against the dangers of dividing ranks, disrupting Arab unity, becoming caught up in peripheral battles and insisting on classifying Arabs into groups given false names that only reflect impotence and ill intention. This is done by some who allow themselves to sink to such low levels.

All this is the outcome of our past experiences and lessons which have brought our nation disasters, defeats and setbacks. However, this has only increased our insistence and confidence that our nation, as willed by God, is united and cohesive. It is also, as the prophet, may the peace and blessings of God be upon him, has said: Like one body: If one organ complains, all the other organs respond. Any one of us who imagines he is safe from our enemies' evil is deluded, no matter how great or capable he is, because our enemy does not distinguish between a rich man and a poor one, near or far or one regime and another. It suffices to remember how we are afflicted by the intrigues and evils of colonialism and what has befallen the people of Palestine and all the Arabs in their fateful struggle against invading Zionism and Israel's occupation of all Palestine and the dear and beloved Arab lands near it through its series of wars against us, its desecration of our land and holy places and the threats it posed to our existence and the future of our generations.

O brother citizens, what causes pain to the heart and the soul is seeing that the Arab state of affairs is much worse even than we have described. Things have reached the point where the Arab is yielding to humiliation and surrendering to evil. The Arab now is not even trying to help his troubled brother.

As you all know and believe, and as all the Arabs realize, Jordan has the longest and most important frontline with the Arabs' enemy. Therefore, when Jordan builds up its forces, its lands and its people, it does so because it is aware of its responsibilities and duties to itself and its nation. Jordan, the forward wall of the Arabs, is doomed to be the Arabs' first defense line and their depth and armor in the face of evil, which is close to all of them. Hence, the development of this country and its increasing immunity are adding more power to the Arabs' strength. This country is the strong dam facing the enemy and the rock upon which all the hostile coveters and designers will founder, with God's help.

O citizens, O brother Arabs, Israel's occupation of all of Palestine, its excesses in practicing its inhuman measures in Arab Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied land, its killing and terrorizing of our steadfast kinfolks and its settlement, expansionism and Judaization policies stress clearly to the entire world that the tragedy of Palestine had been and will always remain the crux of the Arab-Zionist conflict as well as that of all the wars Israel has launched against our enemy. This tragedy is the reason behind Israel's seditions, plots and attacks on neighboring Arab countries under the pretext of security, a pretext which exposes Israel's evil intentions of hegemony, protecting foreign interests in Arab lands, sapping Arab energy, controlling the Arabs' destinies and fortunes and preventing them from continuing their progress; and resuming their civilized role.

All this explains Israel's aggressive complex, its adoption of war as a method and objective and its fight against any glimpse of hope for bringing about peace. This explains Israel's feverish fear of reaching a just, comprehensive and durable peace in this vital part of the world. The victory of the principles of peace and justice is capable of putting an end to Israel's Zionist dreams and plots which have been behind the suffering of our region and the price the world is paying because of the assassination of justice and the absence of security and peace.

O citizens, the Palestinian-Israeli war in Lebanon has entered its 3d month. The valiant joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces have been steadfastly resisting for more than 2 months in besieged Beirut, despite the distinct difference in power between the Israeli enemy's forces, which are equipped with a huge, diabolical war machine, and the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, who are equipped with limited light and medium weapons.

On the battlefield in west Beirut, half a million citizens who are besieged are liable to extermination by means of various bombings and fire which the Israeli destruction machine is pouring on them over every nook and cranny of this steadfast Arab city, without discriminating between fighters and women, children and old people, all of whom have become the target of air, sea and ground attacks. The scope of the aggression extends every day. Houses are destroyed over the heads of their occupants. Those who escape death search for another refuge. The number of those who are under the debris increases. Families become dismembered with every shell and bomb. Death seeks mothers, fathers or sons without discrimination. The number of bereaved, orphans and widows increases. Five hospitals have closed their doors for lack of water, medicine and power, as a result of the continued shelling and destruction. The Israeli aggression becomes increasingly barbaric, bringing to the mind of the civilized world the worst images of the Nazi atrocities recorded in books and historic documents, 40 years after these atrocities took place and under the auspices of the UN Charter.

The spectators of what is taking place in the arena are astonished. Some protest and complain and others condemn and denounce. But all are incapable of halting the massacre, checking the aggressor or putting an end to its crimes.

The tragedy continues. Those who are not killed by a cluster bomb, an artillery shell or a missile from a gunboat face death as a result of epidemics and starvation. The picture is ugly: Arabs are looking at their brothers and the sons of their nation being stalked by Israeli planes which kill young men and children with balls of fire and destruction, or dying from a shortage of medicine, care and treatment. It is also an ugly picture of the United Nations, which is incapable of breaking the siege imposed on one of its member countries, and fails to fulfill the principles of its charter toward an Arab country whose sovereignty is being violated and toward an Arab people who are being evicted and exterminated. It is a painful, ugly picture, in which death takes place as a result of the lack of equality of forces in a city that is besieged and defenseless and which is being deprived of life by an oppressive, tyrannical force. This is really an ugly picture, a very dark picture and a stain of shame in our Arab history. Those who fragmented our nation into sects and factions shoulder the responsibility for this predicament more than any others. It is also an ugly picture for the United Nations, where those who are obstructing the victory of man's humanity over his moral values also shoulder a primary responsibility.

Despite this, rising from within the depths of darkness, light will shine and dawn will come to announce to all those who believe in God and who are confident of His help that this nation will not collapse and that the Beirut ordeal will be immortalized in some form as a living example of our nation's ability to stand fast in the face of the violent tyranny, a form symbolized by the Palestinian, Arab and Lebanese Arab fighters' adherence to the principles of truth and justice and their belief in the cause they fight for, as symbolized by the Arab woman, child and old person, whether Palestinian, Lebanese or Iraqi, for their patience, steadfastness and backing for the gallant fighters among their fathers, brothers and sisters.

Dear brother citizens, in order to realize the path we will take, move in the correct direction and plan our course toward our goals, we have to guard against adopting the course of anger and an emotional stand. We must define our ailments and our problems bravely, clearly and with conviction. We must prepare to confront them with patience, firmness, tenacity, unity, responsibility and perseverance.

I have often warned of the dangers that threaten our nation through the Lebanese tragedy. I stressed several times that the divisions which were fabricated by some for sectarian and regional purposes were the cause of the collapse of Arab solidarity and that the alliances made with foreign forces through which some are protecting themselves have been the cause for the suspension of Arab pacts. Such practices will remain as an omen of evil and bad luck and as logical preludes which Israeli aggression will deploy against Lebanon and the Palestinian people. When the Israeli invasion of Lebanon took place at the beginning of June, we thought this aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, with its covert and overt aims, might succeed where the Iranian aggression against Iraq failed in uniting our people and their ranks, and making them end their disputes, discard their trivial ambitions and do what they needed to do most urgently to confront the aggression which threatens their land, identity, existence and the future of their generations. Such a thing did not happen. Some were satisfied with practicing a certain amount of public relations with the big powers. None of what happened as we had hoped except for promises that lack credibility and a spirit of justice and truth. The enemy continued its aggression and pressures against the fighters and citizens, became arrogant and insisted on isolating the capital of an Arab country and severing the lifeline that supplies it with human needs. We in Jordan called for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the Arab situation, capabilities, resources and the need to adopt a unified Arab stand.

Any foreign aggression against any part of the Arab nation constitutes a test for the nation's capabilities and ability to face and repulse such aggression. It is stupid to diagnose a sickness in one part of the Arab nation without diagnosing this sickness in the rest of the Arab body. Our failure to make a comprehensive diagnosis of the sickness and prescription for it will lead us away from the correct path and will allow the danger to spread and, accordingly, increase the body's weakness.

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon cannot be separated from the Iranian aggression against Iraq and elsewhere. The deepening of isolation and division between two Arab countries is a sign of weakness and sickness which will encourage the arrogance of those who have ambitions in Iraq, the Golan, Lebanon, Jordan, the nation's destinies and the Gulf's fortunes. The conflicting stands on the Palestinian cause cannot be separated from the conflicting stands on the Iranian aggression against Iraq and elsewhere and the threatening of the Arab nation's security and safety. All these are actually one foreign aggression against the Arab homeland and demand the urgent adoption of a unified Arab stand.

The anticipated Arab summit should be a real summit with regard to those who attend it, who must have the utmost authority to adopt resolutions and abide by them. The forthcoming summit must deal with all the challenges facing the nation and endangering its existence and character, the future of its generations. It is necessary to return to the roots of understanding a single Arab nation, every inch of which has the same sanctity to anyone who belongs to this nation, regardless of his location in any part of the world. It is necessary to translate the great revolution's spirits into actions and principles and to revive the spirit of pan-Arabism, which deals with the nation's sons equally and without discrimination.

The forthcoming summit and all the conferences and meetings following it should have a strong foundation. Those who relinquish or undermine this summit should be severely taken to task according to the Arab League Charter, the joint defense pact and the supreme interest of the nation, which stipulate that aggression against any Arab territory is an aggression against the whole nation and that this aggression must be faced with all the nation's powers and capabilities.

The forthcoming summit must also tackle the Israeli aggression against Palestine, the people and the land, the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Iranian aggression against Iraq and inter-Arab relations.

As for the Palestinian cause, it has been a pan-Arab cause since the beginning of the great revolution, which faced Zionist designs against Palestine and the Arab nation. Palestine was a pan-Arab cause in 1948 when the Arab nation's regular armed forces were forced to intervene to back the Palestinian Arabs. This cause remains pan-Arab after Israel's occupation of all Palestine as well as other Arab territories in the Golan and Lebanon and will remain until the Palestinian Arab people restore all their rights on their national soil and practice freely their right to self-determination, including the right to establish their own independent state on the land of their fathers and ancestors and to choose their own path within the march of the one unified Arab nation.

Arab relations should be discussed and corrected for the sake of mobilizing the nation's resources for one march, seeking to achieve our immortal nation's objectives and to safeguard its character, rights, dignity and future generations. Otherwise, the summit will not be a summit. We deem ourselves above following the path of anesthetizing feelings and kindling hopes that are not based on a solid ground of sincerity in words, deeds and fulfillment of commitments.

Regardless of obstacles and negative aspects there should be a meeting of all those who reject humiliation for the Arab nation and who find it painful that this nation remains impotent toward events and incapable of movement toward what guarantees its welfare, pride and victory.

We have always called for building an intrinsic Arab power and for abiding by a unified Arab stand and a unified Arab policy toward all challenges and aggression. Without achieving this, no one will believe us and our dispute will not have any real and serious meaning to any of our enemies in the fields of our political trends, economic influences or joint military effectiveness. Our actions must be based on logic and must be in the interest of our nation and our causes. Our actions must also be aimed at accurate planning for every need and eventuality. We must continue the struggle in the international arena and in the whole world so our rights will triumph over the falsehood of our enemies. Under no circumstances should we yield to emotionalism or despair or withdraw into ourselves and leave any world arena for the enemy's free movement.

We must also realize that among the most important aims of Zionism is the internationalization of struggle in our region. Others here and there may agree with Zionism in this aim. If this aim is achieved, it will certainly threaten our cause, free Arab character and the future of our generations.

Jordan's perseverance and sincere and urgent attempts have from the beginning aimed at concentrating on solving the Lebanese problem by establishing a Lebanese-Lebanese and Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue in a manner that consolidates Lebanon's unity, independence and sovereignty over all its territory and guarantees coexistence between the Lebanese and Palestinians within a framework of fraternity, cooperation and reciprocal confidence. This would prevent the attainment of any of the known Israeli aims in Lebanon. We warned against these aims in the first Arab summit conference I attended for Jordan. However, with great pain and sorrow what has happened has happened. We concentrated our efforts on getting the United States to commit and pledge itself to move from dealing with the issue of the Beirut siege to achieving an overall Israeli withdrawal from all of Lebanon.

If the Palestinian fighters, may God help them, choose to leave west Beirut and if Lebanon is rescued from all aggression and interference in its affairs, this must be linked with a U.S. pledge and commitment to quickly move to treat the Palestinian-Arab-Israeli cause within a framework of international action in which all concerned parties and influential international forces take part, with the aim of achieving a comprehensive peace based on the principles of rights and justice. However, these efforts have not so far been successful. No side has adopted such a stand except Arab Egypt. Some Arab parties remained hostage to what the Israeli military pressure on the Palestinian fighters would bring about. As you know, the political efforts are restricted to the search for means and guarantees that would secure the departure of the fighters from Beirut and the places to which they will go. We, in Jordan, have been asked about the extent of our readiness to receive a number of those fighters who are besieged. We have replied to all those who asked us this question, including the PLO, that if the organization decides to leave west Beirut in accordance with the conditions it will accept, Jordan will welcome those fighters who have a Jordanian passport in accordance with the Constitution and the laws which are in force. Jordan has been and will continue to be the land of the followers [the Medinan followers of Muhammad who granted him refuge after the hegira] and the emigrants [those Meccans who emigrated to Medina in the early period of Islam].

Brother citizens, saying that the siege of Beirut for more than 2 months so far and the attempt to impose Israel's policy by occupation, planes, guns and destroyers is a very serious and terrifying precedent would be only half the truth. This bitter experience will become a painful precedent if Arab ranks continue to be shaken and split. The only thing, however, which is capable of burying this experience, eliminating its consequences and preventing it from becoming a precedent is the return to a unified Arab stand that would be capable of confronting all the Israeli schemes and foiling them.

As for Jordan, which is present on the longest and most dangerous confrontation line, it surely is a primary target for Israel and Zionism which claim that the solution of the Palestinian cause is through the establishment of the Palestinian state in Jordan, forgetting that the cause of Palestine is the right of the Palestinian Arab, whether he be Muslim or Christian, to establish his state on his own national soil and to be present on what has been his sacred soil for thousands of years. Despite all this, Israel ignores the Palestinian people's existence, their right to their land and homeland and practices against them all kinds of pressure to make them leave the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, vacate these lands of their rightful owners and push the Palestinians toward Jordan to replace them with Jewish settlers. When it guarantees the Judaization of the land through a majority of Jewish inhabitants it will resort to the game of self-determination in the occupied territories, thus securing the results it has sought and planned for.

Israel will still find reasons and excuses for attacking Jordan as it always does whenever it attacks the Arabs as is the case now in Lebanon. Hence, Israel has managed to expand since the partition and through the other battles it imposed on the Arab nation.

We strictly warn that the danger of Israel's malice toward us is represented in its attempt to plant doubt among the brothers and disrupt ties in our one Jordanian-Palestinian family, the family of the followers and the emigrants. However, the awareness, the clarity of vision, the willpower and the determination of each and every single member of this family will, with God's help, prevent the enemy from achieving any of its objectives. The situation in which we are living makes it incumbent on us more than ever before to develop a real organic cohesion as a rock on which our enemies' intentions founder. In this respect, there will be no leniency as of today with anyone who infiltrates ranks, casts doubts or provokes or instigates feelings out of their proper place in maintaining steadfastness, construction, unity and strength. This is the responsibility of all -- individuals and groups.

We have to be careful not to follow those who instigate wild emotions and sedition and endanger the security of the individual and the group in the face of any threat for any reason. All are invited to safeguard stability and expose every infiltrator who says a word of truth intended for evil purposes. Only the enemy who is lying in wait for us can benefit from the disorder. We will not be merciful with anyone who tries to harm our unity, national security, stability and we will take serious action to reach a level compatible with that dictated by our destiny, a genuine Arab stand since we descend from a nation that has achieved victories and glories, a nation that possesses all the elements of power and ability.

Among our persistent objectives are to further bolster the national unity on solid, firm grounds and to strengthen internal construction in various spheres, particularly in defense by further supporting our valiant armed forces and our Arab army, backing them by a productive, influential and fighting society that includes all the members of the popular army. This means we are going to train all the citizens, members of the Arab family in Jordan, so the people will be the army and the army the people.

We expect everything good from our nation. We expect material support that will be turned into weapons to defend us all and into power protecting the nation, its future, its character, its rights and its energies so the new dawn will break and the sense of belonging to the Arab nation will be further strengthened.

O citizens, I am talking to you about 30 years spent in the service of the nation and the homeland. How these years were spent while we have been working as one family, heart to heart, hand in hand and with sincerity and allegiance, let each of you see from his own position, let each one of you let his conscience and heart judge. See for yourselves how Jordan was then and how it is now. See how Jordan has been witnessing and enjoying the fruition of development, prosperity, goodness and growth.

Let every soldier along with every citizen discern the fields of manliness, chivalry and preparedness around him and observe how the companies and battalions of our army began: squads of sacrifice, the Arab revolution soldiers with their strongest weapons being belief and their numbers only hundreds. Behold the steps taken by your Jordanian Arab Army today with its several thousands and high standard of behavior, heroism, preparedness and training and the sophisticated weapons and advanced technological innovations it possesses. Let them review, before anything else, this army's immortal feats and memorable heroism in Palestine, Jordan, the cities, villages, plains, hills and valleys.

The battles of Jerusalem, Bab al-Wad and Al-Karamah will remain immortalized in the annals of wars and as symbols of valor, martyrdom and defense of holy places and homelands. Let them observe the march of farmers and workers, the builders of the homeland and the owners of hearts that believe and of strong, brown arms as they build the homeland, revive its lands, carve the stone and extract water from the depths of the earth as testified by our brilliant Jordanian agricultural experiment in the Jordan Valley, the hills and the desert. Let the armies of young people and students observe what the homeland has provided them with infacilities of science, knowledge and education in every tent, house, in the city and the desert. Men and women are equal in rights and duties, the honor of science, work, service and construction. Our economic and educational experiment, despite a shortage of resources and capabilities, will remain a source of pride, praise and appreciation from international organizations and fraternal countries.

However, the spirit of sincere, true citizenship which unites the sons of this homeland and the feeling of one loving family which united them under the flag of the homeland was a source of backing and strength and our best supplies on our long journey. Despite the violent changes in our region and around us, and despite economic, political and social crises, the Jordanian caravan forged ahead unstopping, unhesitatingly and undeterred because our principles are sound, sincere and noble, because our course is the result of the citizens' and officials' contention and because the goodness we have achieved should be justly and equally shared by all of us. However, security, awareness, assurance and stability have characterized Jordan's image in this region and throughout the world. We have not hesitated in the past and we will never hesitate in the days to come in reassessing and modifying our country's affairs as necessitated by general interest and the values of right, justice and love. We have, since the birth of Jordan, believed in collective consultations and adhered to God Almighty's saying: Those who conduct their affairs by mutual consultations [Koranic verse], and we have made democratic parliamentary life reflect the spirit of the people and embody their readiness to perform their duty in shouldering their responsibility and carrying out their trust.

We have safeguarded these meanings despite the overpowering circumstances of the occupation and the harshness of the tribulation. We shall continue to look with faith and confidence to the time when we shall hold parliamentary elections so that the constitutional institution will complete its structures and resume its role in legislation, the formulation of policies and the performance of its duties. The formula of the National Consultative Council has been the vivid embodiment of our concern for the meaning of the democratic and popular life by all citizen factions. The effective role that this council is playing through the discussion of laws and domestic and foreign policies is just an expression of our insistence on respecting all the feelings of the citizens concerning their readiness to participate in serving the nation and the homeland.

I look forward to judging the results that the government will achieve; I bless its plan to entrench the meaning of local government and decentralization, its regional planning that will give momentum to development and spread its results to every corner of the country, its plan to provide basic services to every administrative unit, its attempts to check the exodus from the countryside to the city and its sound, enlightened planning for our manpower so that not one bit of an individual's efforts, or any constructive idea by any citizen, is squandered.

Brother citizens, I speak to you today after having shouldered with you the responsibility for 30 years. We have achieved many gains and developments during this long period. We view it against the background of the contemporary history of our country and our Arab nation. My talk to you on this occasion has been just to clarify facts and see what I have offered during the time that I have carried out the mission toward my country and kinfolk.

If, during my talk with you, I feel satisfied with what we have been able to build in our country and achieve for our nation, there still remains in my heart pain, regret and some sorrow because what has been achieved represents only a minor part of what I had hoped to achieve for Jordan and this dear family to which we belong and for which I shall continue to work as much as I can for as long as I live.

Regardless of the dense clouds and the bad circumstances, we shall continue to wait for dawn and we have a date with salvation and victory. Proceed with God's blessings. Be not weary and fainthearted, when ye should be the uppermost. [Koranicverse] Victory will only come from God. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN120837 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] Amman -- AR-RA'Y -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Amman at 2330 yesterday on a short visit to Jordan within the context of his tour of some Arab countries. While here, the Moroccan envoy will deliver a message to His Majesty King Husayn from his majesty the Moroccan king on the resumption of the Arab summit conference in Fes.

He was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. In a statement to journalists upon his arrival, Boucetta said there is an Arab consensus regarding the resumption of the summit in Fes. He added that the summit agenda is still under discussion.

Boucetta visited Syria yesterday on the second leg of his Arab tour with the aim of preparing for a summit conference in Fes.

AL-WAZZAN QUESTIONS AIM OF ISRAELI EXPANSION

NC111300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today raised, with the concerned quarters, the question of Israeli expansion in certain Lebanese areas, particularly in the Jubayl area. There have been reports of Israeli vehicular concentrations along the coast of Jubayl and of Israeli military vehicles moving in the direction of the heights. Prime Minister al-Wazzan observed that this expansion to areas -- which have been safe so far -- is assuming serious security and political dimensions, particularly as it coincides with the Security Council's demand that Israel retreat and withdraw from the positions which the Israeli forces occupied around Beirut recently.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan stressed to these quarters that the Israeli expansion, in addition to the military escalation and intimidation which Israel practices against besieged Beirut and its southern suburbs, raises questions about Israel's intentions and the real aims behind its incursion into Lebanese territory; starting with the south and up to the outskirts of the northern province, including the mountain and Al-Biq'a'.

U.S. STAND ON ISRAELI OPERATIONS DENOUNCED

NC120932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Political circles [in Beirut] today denounced the U.S. stand on the continuing Israeli military escalation now that there has been tangible progress toward a political solution, and particularly because the United States has undertaken to freeze the military operations [as received] until the current crisis is resolved. These circles observe that whenever there is a marked progress in the current negotiations, Israel intensifies its military operations causing more innocent victims and more destruction.

ITALIAN ENVOY ON REQUEST FOR ITALIAN FORCE

NC111337 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met in one of the palace offices today with the Italian ambassador to Lebanon. Earlier, he met with the Indian and Greek ambassadors.

After the meeting, the Italian ambassador said: Lebanon has not yet officially requested the dispatch of an Italian force to Beirut. We are currently preparing a formal agreement between Lebanon and Italy. He added: The date of the arrival of the Italian force depends on the current developments. The Syrian offer to host the Syrians [as heard] is an important element, and it is necessary to know all the other offers. Regarding the character of the Italian force: He said they are from the sharpshooters corps and not from the artillery corps, and will include about 530 troops. This number will change according to the need for specialists.

MULTINATIONAL OFFICERS DISCUSS DEPLOYMENT PLAN

NC111216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] At the Defense Ministry today, a meeting was held by Lebanese, U.S., French and Italian officers. During the meeting, the officers discussed details of the plan for the deployment of the Multinational forces in light of the Palestinian withdrawal. Informed circles have said the plan will be officially communicated to those concerned as soon as the approval of the parties concerned with the arrival of the international force is received.

SALAH KHALAF FOUND WOUNDED IN AS-SANA'I'

NC111600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1545 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The number two leader in the PLO organization named Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] is being hospitalized after having been found wounded in the ruins of the 'Akkar building in as-Sana'i'.

ISKANDAR CLAIMS 6,000 SYRIANS IN WEST BEIRUT

JN111734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The information minister has announced that the number of Syrian fighters in west Beirut is double that of the other fraternal fighters there. He added: When we received the U.S.-Israeli ultimatum to withdraw our forces from west Beirut, we refused and told our fighters they must fight until the last bullet and the last man alongside the fraternal fighters of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian Resistance. We told them they must fight in coordination with the joint forces command. Just for the information of those eager to know, we have about 6,000 fighters of the special forces equipped with artillery, tanks and other weapons necessary for a combat brigade. In other words, the number of fighters we have is double that of the other fraternal fighters fighting with us in west Beirut.

The minister added that the ongoing U.S. plot is directly aimed at Syria because it is the obstacle facing the U.S.-Israeli design and because Syria will never agree to bargain on its principles. No power can ever make us deviate from our principles or drag us into an undesirable position. The plot intends to weaken Syria and, consequently, liquidate the Palestinian cause. This cause will endure, and we will continue to struggle until we have achieved victory.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN111651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus this afternoon to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN120658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, at 2000 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Boucetta conveyed to the president a message from King Hassan II dealing with the Arab summit conference and joint Arab action.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his Moroccan counterpart, M'hamed Boucetta, met at the Foreign Ministry at 1730 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, director of Arab homeland affairs at the Foreign Ministry, and Abdelhamid al-Kettani, director of Arab and Islamic affairs at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry.

They discussed the current Arab and international state of affairs and developments in Lebanon in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The two sides then discussed bilateral relations.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES CABLE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN112247 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] This evening, President Hafiz al-Asad received a cable from the PLO command in Beirut, in which it greeted the president and expressed its great appreciation of the president and the Ba'th Party Regional Command's decision yesterday to accept all fighters the Palestinian Resistance command want to send to Syria.

President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO executive committee chairman and the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. The following is the text of the cable:

Greetings from the revolution and jihad: My brothers and I have received with great appreciation and satisfaction the decision you and the Regional Command have made regarding the transfer of all your brother mujahidin besieged in Beirut who want to come to Damascus. Relations between the Palestinian Revolution and Syria are special ones, particularly in these difficult, fateful times for our Arab nation, which is confronting this Israeli aggression supported limitlessly by the United States, which is extending to it the means of its omnipotence and the might of its aggression, giving its protection and cover.

At this crucial stage, our Arab nation is passing through extremely sensitive, serious and complicated circumstances. This creeping aggression was against Palestine and the Golan yesterday, and today it is against Lebanon. Unless all our Arab forces are united, our will is made cohesive and all our potential is pooled, our Arab nation will remain a target for these violations, subserviences and encroachments.

Mr President, I am writing to you from steadfast, besieged Beirut, upon which shells and bombs are raining from the air, land and sea night and day. I appeal to you, Mr President, to exert efforts with your brother Arab leaders to rally this nation in the face of the danger menacing it from every side. I am confident that President al-Asad is capable of accomplishing this task, which we all need.

Thank you in my name and on behalf of your brother mujahidin, the PLO and the Palestinian people, for this good gesture that we deem typical of you and fraternal Syria. It is a revolution until victory.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MITTERRAND 11 AUG

JN111435 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received French presidential envoy General Bues, who was accompanied by the French ambassador in Damascus, Henri Jean Servant, at 1230 today.

General Bues conveyed to the president a message from President Francois Mitterrand. The two sides then discussed the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

President al-Asad handed the French envoy a reply message to President Mitterrand.

BEGIN: BEIRUT EVACUATION AGREEMENT 'IMMINENT'

TA120824 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] At the end of his meeting with envoy Philip Habib, Prime Minister Menahem Begin estimated that the agreement on the evacuation of the terrorists is imminent and that it may be signed by the end of the week. A source close to the prime minister described the last obstacles on the way to an agreement to resolvable "technicalities." The source added that, "It is inconceivable that the negotiations should blow up over such issues." Nevertheless, he emphasized that Israel would be certain and convinced about the terrorists' departure only when it sees them leaving.

It has also been reported that Israel assured Habib that the Christians would not hurt the terrorists during the latter's evacuation from Beirut.

Begin told the U.S. mediator that Israel would allow the terrorists and their leaders to make a dignified exit, without humiliating them, and that the IDF would be responsible for their safe departure via the Beirut-Damascus highway and via the sea.

A senior political source close to the prime minister said this morning: "The terrorists in Beirut are in a desperate situation. They have been left with almost no heavy weapons and every bullet they fire today at the IDF is a bullet less in their stock."

According to reliable information at Israel's disposal the terrorists would rather leave "through Philip Habib than through Ari'el Sharon."

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED IN EVACUATION AGREEMENT

TA111749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Aug 82

["Evening Newsreel" interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer following meetings with Philip Habib on 11 August -- place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, today you met U.S. envoy Philip Habib twice. Are we nearing an agreement on the removal of the terrorists from west Beirut?

[Answer] I very much hope that we are nearing a positive solution of this problem and the terrorists will indeed leave Beirut in the coming days.

[Question] What are the major obstacles?

[Answer] It is known that the major disagreements concern the participation of the UN observers and the timing of the arrival of a multinational force in the region.

[Question] Are these conditions mandatory as far as Israel is concerned, or will it be possible to find a way out which will still achieve the major goal of removing the terrorists from west Beirut?

[Answer] Israel's positions on these two matters are just and very vital, very important for our interests. I think Ambassador Philip Habib also understands this and [I] hope he will find a way to satisfy our interests.

[Question] Have countries to which the terrorists could go been found already?

[Answer] As we learned, there are target countries but the number and countries themselves also change from time to time. However, there are grounds to assume that the terrorists today have a place to go.

[Question] The PLO will leave Beirut and then the Palestinian question will have a vigorous emergence -- how the Palestinian problem should be solved. Do you not believe that Israel should now initiate a move on this?

[Answer] One should make a clear distinction between the problem of the PLO, which should be liquidated and removed from the political arena, and the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el for which solutions are constantly being sought through negotiations and accords. As is known, we are prepared at any moment to continue the negotiations in the framework of the Camp David accords and we hope and are convinced that a desirable solution that will be acceptable to them too can certainly be found, a solution of the problem of the Eretz Yisra'el Arabs.

As for the terrorist organization, we believe that after the fatal blow dealt it in Beirut and in Lebanon it must disappear from the political arena of the Middle East. The terrorist organization must pay the price, not only of the crimes it has perpetrated but also for the grave mistake it has tempted into making when -- contrary to what is known and is customary in the history of such organizations -- it risked a confrontation with an army. It is known and customary that such organizations -- guerrilla and partisan organizations -- avoid at all costs a confrontation with any army since the army always has the upper hand.

This terrorist organization -- due to the advantages it garnered by the conditions in Lebanon: the takeover of territory, the possibility of establishing arms stores and of training people -- fell victim to this temptation, set up a structure of an army of quasi-state for itself and this gave us the opportunity to use our full military edge and deal it a mortal defeat. Today's defeat, the liquidation of the PLO, which will come after they evacuate Beirut and lose the entire basis for their strength, should serve as evidence to the Eretz Yisra'el Arabs and the entire Arab world that terrorism and violence do not pay and will not be of any use to them. They are faced with a single road only: the road of peace and negotiations.

'Confident' of Solution

TA120540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir is confident the negotiations will end in a peaceful solution to the Beirut crisis. Shamir spoke to a small group of reporters last night in Jerusalem. He was asked how the negotiations were progressing.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Forward has been made. We are waiting now for news on Philip Habib from Beirut and we believe that they are very near to a peaceful solution of the problem of the removal of the PLO from Beirut and Lebanon.

[Question] Do you still believe that the military measures or the military pressure that Israel is applying there are helpful?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] It is clear that the PLO have to know that the political solution, the political way for their removal, is only one way and they are facing only one choice: to leave Beirut and Lebanon by negotiations, or by other ways. By our military operation they have a proof that they have to prepare to leave by negotiations.
[end recording]

SHAMIR ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE, ATTACKS ON JEWS

TA111819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A rally of solidarity with French Jewry was staged in the Liberty Bell Park in Jerusalem a short while ago. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the rally that Israel's struggle against terrorism is the struggle of the Jewish people in France and the entire world. Our correspondent Freddy Eytan talked with Minister Shamir following his speech at the rally.

[Begin recording] [Eytan] Mr Shamir, Mr Begin yesterday said he might call on French Jews to defend themselves. French Jews are mostly opposed to this. What is your opinion -- if the terrorism continues, what can Israel's contribution be?

[Answer] I think -- and so I have also heard -- that the call going through the Jewish streets of France is that if the French security authorities do not succeed in protecting Jews, the Jews alone should protect themselves. I would like to say that Israel is not indifferent to events in the Jewish world. We told the terrorist organizations too that if you stop the terrorist acts in Israel but continue these acts against Jews in the Diaspora, we will not keep quiet, we will react. We will react and hit you. This is what we did and what we will do. I can only say that the French Jews should decide what they should do. We have made up our minds that we will defend the Jews of France and the Jews of the entire world, wherever enemies dare hit them.

[Question] My last question Minister Shamir: Are Israeli-French relations at a low point today?

[Answer] These relations are not good. They are, I would say, in a crisis situation and I regret this. The blame is not ours. France adopted an extreme, hostile position when it set out, more than any other country in the Western world, to defend the terrorist organization. Today too I hope that this radicalism will pass and the French people will ultimately realize Israel's justness. [End recording]

ISRAELI-FRENCH RELATIONS REPORTED AT 'LOW POINT'

TA111711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A senior political source in Jerusalem says Israeli-French relations are at a low point now following Paris' behavior vis-a-vis the Lebanese crisis. The French Government has not even taken the trouble of expressing to the Israeli Government its sympathies following the terrorist act in the Jewish old quarter in Paris.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAMIR ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA120642 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0515 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has met with Egyptian Ambassador Sa'd Murtada, who has returned from leave. They discussed the war in Lebanon. In a talk with our political correspondent, Minister Shamir referred to the effect of the Peace for Galilee campaign on Israeli-Egyptian relations:

[Begin Shamir recording] There are certain problems in our relations with Egypt. After all, our peaceful relations with Egypt have passed a certain test in view of this campaign, an Arab terrorist organization is involved which, today, expresses the idea [last word in English] of Arab unity.

This, of course, has caused difficulties; it has had a bad influence on the development of normal relations between us. It has led to a polarization of the tone of the Egyptian media, whose articles contain incitement, sometimes very sharp indeed, against us. There are also certain statements and declarations by Egyptian leaders that we could do without, but, fundamentally, Egypt has remained loyal to the peace agreement and we do not see any signs of an undermining of peaceful relations between us. [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER SHARON INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

Tall1956 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Interview with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon by defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay, party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al, moderated by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram within the weekly "Moqed" program -- live in the studio]

[Text] [Question] Mr Defense Minister, security figures, including your aides, at the end of last week termed Philip Habib's plan fraudulent. Today, following extensive talks with Philip Habib, in which you also took part, can it be said that Philip Habib's plan is indeed fraudulent?

[Answer] It was not Philip Habib's plan that was termed fraudulent -- if my aides indeed said this. What was termed a fraud or an attempted fraud was the French attempt to land forces in Beirut without coordinating this with Israel. Israel reacted to this promptly. First of all, we made our position plain to the French Government; we made our position clear to the U.S. Government. We did not make do with this: We transferred forces to all those sites where such a landing could have been expected to take place, including landing sites for planes. It is interesting to note that since we adopted these moves on Saturday the tone has changed. It is clearly stated now that no multinational force will arrive without Israel's agreement. When planes land today in Juniyah or elsewhere -- either American or others in the future, today these are American -- previous notice will be given and this was not the case on Saturday; we have our own reasons. I think that through our speedy action we prevented a fait accompli and a dangerous precedent both concerning the issue of west Beirut and a comprehensive solution for Lebanon.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, if that is so, if the matter is taken care of and we prevented such a situation from emerging, then why -- the Lebanese radio stations report as much -- did we station tanks in the town of Jubayl and elsewhere along the coast north of Juniyah?

[Answer] As you noticed yourself, in the last few days we have concentrated large forces around Beirut. One of the questions that may be raised is: What is different today from one week ago? Why can I come today and see that, in my assessment, the terrorists are about to leave west Beirut? This is the result of a long series of steps, one of them was the concentration of forces. Occupying areas north of Beirut has two purposes: first, to verify that no move is made without Israel's agreement -- and nobody is entitled to make any move without Israel's agreement -- and second, we have deployed large forces and although we have grounds to assume that the terrorists will leave west Beirut as a result of negotiations, we took all the necessary measures. Perhaps, one of these reasons led the terrorists to absolutely realize today that they must leave west Beirut. They are making every possible effort; they are calling today for help from any other Arab country willing to take them in. One of the reasons for this is the concentration of forces and the areas where the forces are concentrated.

[Question] What are the remaining differences of opinion regarding Philip Habib's plan?

[Answer] Generally speaking, when I try to compare the initial plan, when at the prime minister's instructions I began conducting the political negotiations with Philip Habib in Beirut about 7 weeks ago, and the situation today, there is no similarity whatsoever.

There were very large conditions then, and the conditions have now shrunk a great deal. [sentence as heard] I would say the terrorists today are actually ready to accept any condition in order to leave.

[Question] Nevertheless, there are differences of opinion. The question is....

[Answer] I would say the points persist. One point does not pertain to us and the Americans and that is the issue of where the terrorists will go. It is my opinion that progress has also been made on this issue as well. For obvious reasons, the Americans do not yet have a clear reply from the Syrians. The report published to this effect has not yet been officially confirmed in direct contacts between the U.S. representative and Syria. However, there is no doubt that a change has also occurred on this issue and there is a place to go for the vast majority of the terrorists.

I would describe the remaining problems at the moment as one problem: the timing of the entry of the multinational force. On this issue, it should be remembered that the reference here is to soldiers from three countries -- the United States, Italy and France -- which are not acting under a joint command. Each one operates separately, following the orders of its government. One of the things we must see to -- and I would say that this is our responsibility, a heavy responsibility -- is that the forces that will enter the city -- and our fears mainly pertain to the French troops, whom the Americans want to enter first, on the first day of the evacuation -- the danger is that they might become a defensive wall for the terrorists. This is one of the things we must prevent. I would define this today as the main remaining point.

It seems to me that on all the other issues, following very exhaustive and lengthy negotiations -- I would like to remind you that when following the prime minister's orders I began the negotiations with Philip Habib about 7 weeks ago, the site of the negotiations was 300 meters away from the Syrian positions. However, everything has changed meanwhile on that front and the current conditions are totally different. Actually, the terrorists are willing to accept any conditions in order to leave because it is plain to them that they are no longer capable of withstanding the situation in Beirut.

[Question] Is it also clear that the Syrians remaining in the city will also depart along with the terrorists in Beirut?

[Answer] This is a clear Israeli demand. Not only must they leave Beirut -- the Syrians and the PLA forces that came from Syria -- we certainly insist that their evacuation be scheduled in such a manner that they are not the last [to leave], lest a Syrian opposition to their evacuation crop up then.

[Question] Who will pay the price of the Syrian agreement to accept the terrorists into their territory and bring back their soldiers? Last night they were opposed -- I mean, yesterday morning they were opposed -- but at night they changed their minds. What happened? Who will pay the price for this?

[Answer] It should be remembered that we are dealing with a capricious region and capricious issues, with an issue that changes constantly. Therefore, when I say today that, in my opinion, the terrorists are about to leave Beirut because there is no other alternative we must know that we are dealing with a very sensitive issue which may undergo changes. Perhaps the only guarantee against changes and for proceeding with the current situation was the determination, patience and forbearance evinced by Israel and the steps it took.

Until about 1 week ago -- and the question may indeed be asked why the situation was different 1 week ago and how has it changed today -- I am now pointing [Sharon points to map] at the Beirut airport, called Khaldah. One week ago, our positions were located on the southern tip of the airport and the terrorists were stationed in the middle of the airport and in the Hayy as-Sullum neighborhood.

During last week, our forces advanced, occupied the Al-Awza'i camp, and purged Hayy as-Sullum. They are now encircling Burj al-Barajinah. This is the area of the Palestinian camps; they are located here. The city of Beirut, Beirut's urban center, is located in the northern part while the terrorists are located in the southern part. The operations we carried out led to the seizure of some terrorists camps and to the creation of terrorist areas where there is no civilian population at present; terrorist areas which are in effect almost encircled by our forces. The mobilization and concentration of forces in the Beirut area in the last few days, our firm standing, the loss of hope on the part of the terrorists -- and they were hopeful about the internal deterioration in Israel -- they assessed as a result of demonstrations and assorted acts of protest that doubts prevailed in Israel and that it would not be ready to break into west Beirut. Although we did not want to break into west Beirut, the very fact of our readiness to break into west Beirut led the terrorists to the current situation whereby they are ready to leave unconditionally.

[Question] Mr Minister, the question is whether the terrorists' withdrawal was brought about only through the military pressure which you keep emphasizing or is it possible that Israel also softened its political position?

[Answer] The readiness of the terrorists to leave stems first and foremost from their assessment that they are no longer capable of holding out in Beirut. When I look back on the terms they posed to us 7 weeks ago saying that Israel had to withdraw 10 km from Beirut, including a withdrawal from the Beirut-Damascus highway -- this is actually the key point for control over Lebanon -- the terrorists they had to leave with all their weapons, both their personal and heavy weapons -- I am now talking about the terms posed at the time. There was talk then about leaving behind some terrorist battalions within the Lebanese Army; there was talk about leaving behind PLO headquarters or political offices in Beirut and so on and so forth.

For instance, the withdrawal would have to take place first and then discussions would be held with the terrorists on the very fact of their departure. All these terms have disappeared, not even a remnant of them remains. I would say that this is the result of two things: first, the military moves we carried out -- they were very limited but very important; second, our firm stand in the political negotiations and the belief of the terrorists that Israel was determined to bring about the departure of the terrorists from Beirut.

It should also be remembered that we are dealing here with an issue where changes may occur in a split second. Although I believe the terrorists are on the verge of leaving, it must be remembered that in order to be sure that the last of the terrorists leave, Israel must demonstrate the same obstinacy, patience and forbearing. It must also demonstrate unity. It may be that if we had shown that we were united, the date of their departure -- I am saying maybe -- could have been earlier.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, let us assume that all of the terrorists leave Beirut and go to Syria. What will prevent them and the Syrians from returning to the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and Tripoli a day after they go to Damascus?

[Answer] Our objectives -- as they are defined in Lebanon today, after we destroyed the terrorists' infrastructure; this infrastructure which surprised us all, which astounded all the reserve and regular soldiers and all the visitors there despite our good information thanks to our extraordinarily good Intelligence Branch -- are three. The first, immediate objective is the removal of the terrorists from Beirut. I said that in my opinion we are on the threshold of this. The second objective is the ouster of the rest of the terrorists from Lebanon, the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon, and -- God help us for the comparison -- the removal of the IDF from Lebanon. We have no interest in staying in Lebanon. Our third objective is the signing of a peace treaty with the Lebanese Government that will certainly include security arrangements which will guarantee our northern border and will guarantee that there are no terrorists in Lebanon.

Generally speaking, whoever suggests to us -- and I heard such proposals from the opposition circles -- to return to the 40-km [line] is prepared and is actually giving up the removal of the terrorists from Beirut, is giving up peace -- which we will attain here, in my opinion, if we demonstrate patience.

[Question] Do you believe we will manage to remove the terrorists and the Syrians from the Tripoli area for example?

[Answer] We announced -- and we will surely stand behind our statement -- that a withdrawal by the IDF from Lebanon is linked to the withdrawal of any foreign forces in Lebanon. The Syrians are not in a comfortable position. This is not the previous situation whereby the 180-mm cannons, albeit old, could reach the suburbs of Haifa and certainly the industrial zone and the major Israeli industrial infrastructure in the Haifa Bay area. The situation in which we find ourselves today is that Damascus is within the range of Israel's artillery. We are now stationed 25 km from Damascus. We have no interest in shelling Damascus, we have no interest in attacking Syria, nor did we have this interest in the course of the war either. We made every effort to prevent this. However, we now find ourselves in a situation which is very uncomfortable for the Syrians, and the Syrians will certainly have to consider which is preferable to them: to have us 25 km from Damascus or to have a situation in which all foreign forces leave Lebanon. This is a consideration. This is the problem for the Syrians now.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, you said we had no intention of attacking the Syrians, nor do we have an intention to do so today either. One should remember that when the government decided to set out on Operation Peace for Galilee it declared indeed that we had no intention of fighting the Syrians. In the course of the war, however, the government announced that we in fact prevented a Syrian attack on us which would have happened soon had it not been for this campaign. There is a contradiction here apparently. Does this mean that in fact, right from the start, we did not intend to attack the Syrians in order to prevent a war?

[Answer] There is no contradiction here. In Operation Peace for Galilee we made every effort not to fight the Syrians. We did not succeed in doing so since the Syrians intervened in the war on the first day, despite the fact that we, as known, transmitted messages to them. We had reports and these reports have proven even more true now, that the Syrians were going to be involved in a war against Israel. This involvement of the Syrians in a war against Israel would have been linked to massive activity by the terrorist organizations in Lebanon. The day will come when an historian will find and state that it was we, in fact, who began the campaign and thus prevented a much more difficult campaign at some point in the future, maybe at a time when we would have faced a difficult political campaign to prevent the establishment of a second Palestinian state in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

[Question] At the same time, I understand there was an intention to hit the Syrians in order to prevent a Syrian attack against us.

[Answer] No, not connected with Operation Peace for Galilee. If we had not embarked on Operation Peace for Galilee we would not have attacked the Syrians.

[Question] Would we have waited until the Syrians attacked us?

[Answer] No, I did not say this. We followed the Syrians' preparations for a long time. We had the assessment that at some later date the Syrians would be prepared for a war. They made a lot of preparations. We would have adopted all the necessary measures. However, in this case of Operation Peace for Galilee, this was not the objective of the war.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, another question on the political negotiations: You stressed that the disagreement now concerns the multinational force. Do you think that negotiations may break down on this point?

[Answer] I had the privilege of conducting these negotiations naturally in close cooperation with the foreign minister. In general, it seems to me to be a new phenomenon in the State of Israel of having such close relations as now existing between the Defense and Foreign Ministries, naturally under the prime minister's leadership. I had the privilege of conducting these long, hard and tiring negotiations for weeks. There were so many issues during these negotiations that people predicted would not arise.

I must tell you that in one of the meetings we held before the war, with a limited group of the Labor Party leadership, the questions arising were regarding the possibility of the development of war in Lebanon, among other things, whether it was possible to achieve a basic change in the situation in Lebanon. A basic change in the situation in Lebanon means the establishment of a government in Lebanon by the Lebanese. We cannot set up a government for them. It means the establishment of a strong government in Lebanon that will be able to prevent a renewed deterioration of the situation that existed during the last 15 years. People forget that since January 1965, on 1 January 1965, the terrorists perpetrated the first act against Israel after they set up their organization in 1964.

[Question -- interrupts] Sir, I only asked about the matter of the political negotiations.

[Answer] You will receive an answer to this. In the talk we held, MK Rabin said if we could guarantee our stay in Lebanon for 3 to 6 months he believed it would also be possible to achieve the establishment of a government and such a basic change in Lebanon that would no longer result in the reemergence of the situation that had existed. However, the assessment was -- and this was not only his assessment, I do not blame him; such an assessment was heard from Cabinet ministers as well -- that the time we would have would be a few days only and that we would be required [nidareh] to leave after a few days only. And look what has happened; we have been there a long time already, more than 2 months in Lebanon. It is not that I am happy about this. I hope we will solve this problem soon. I hope the soldiers will return home, the husbands to their wives and the sons to their parents and the fathers to their sons.

[Question] How long will it take, after the terrorists are evacuated, until the fathers return to their sons and the children to their parents?

[Answer] I suggest that we not set dates for ourselves on this issue. In June 1967 we set out on the 6-day war. A week after the war ended, on 19 June 1967, the Israeli Government convened and decided -- I am here referring to the Egyptian front -- that in return for a peace treaty with Egypt and the demilitarization of the Sinai, Israel would withdraw to the international border. After that decision we found ourselves in a hard war of attrition for 3 years. Later, for years, we were preoccupied with an unparalleled engineering effort of building a fortifications system.

Then we faced the terrible Yom Kippur war. Later we went through a war of attrition -- for 3 months on the Egyptian front and for 7 months on the Syrian front -- and then went through years of political struggle and ultimately reached a comprehensive peace agreement with Egypt.

In general, the difference between this government, of which I am honored to be a member, under Begin's leadership, and other governments -- and I am not blaming the other governments; the approach prevailing for decades was to attain partial settlements or interim settlements -- is that the approach of this government on every matter is one of reaching a comprehensive solution.

We opted for a comprehensive solution to the issue of peace with Egypt. We aimed at a comprehensive solution on the issue of settlement in Judaea and Samaria. We went for a comprehensive solution on the issue of removing the nuclear danger from Israel. We have now set out for a full solution in an attempt to reach a comprehensive settlement on the problem of terrorism in Lebanon. Therefore, the question as to how long it will take should not be asked. The question should be what are we aiming at? Are we -- and I think that today, in my opinion, we have the possibility of achieving our objective -- aiming at peace with another Arab country? Are we aiming at an absolute change in the PLO's condition, both militarily and politically? One should view this matter from a broad perspective as befitting a people that has lived for 3,700 years already and has faced the most difficult problems already while building, creating and achieving things. One should not stand here with a stopwatch in hand.

[Question] However, we here are sitting with a stopwatch in hand. We have another 15 minutes approximately and I would suggest to all of us, to my colleagues the correspondents and the defense minister to be to the point since we have a great many questions and I would like to be able to ask them all.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, you mentioned the Cabinet. In the Cabinet meeting on Sunday the prime minister, referring to the military reports, said that he always knows everything, sometimes before the act and sometimes after. Do you view this as criticism of the manner in which you are briefing the prime minister and the other Cabinet ministers?

[Answer] No, under no circumstances. I think the Cabinet is not only briefed but I think this Cabinet is participating in every decision more than any other Cabinet. I would say that this goes to the point of the Cabinet's involvement even in small tactical moves. I would say that this encumbers things sometimes but I welcome this. I think the Cabinet should know things. The issue at hand is sensitive and complex, especially when one talks of the prime minister, the prime minister is briefed about every move. The contact between the prime minister and myself is several times a day. And it is not only the prime minister; the prime minister convenes a limited ministerial group to join the discussion of all the issues.

[Question] What was the prime minister's criticism referring to then? What did you not brief him about for him to make such a statement?

[Answer] As I said, I do not think that criticism was voiced. I think that one should pay less attention to gossip related to the Cabinet meetings. There are so many factors involved here -- human as well as other factors. Let us try to ignore this. We are facing such serious problems. I would suggest that all of us free ourselves of this method of seeking this or that kind of gossip.

[Question] Remarks by the prime minister are gossip?

[Answer] You noted the fact that the Cabinet is a party to almost every military decision on every, even the smallest, move. You said you welcome this. However, commanders in the area -- and on this matter there is almost a consensus within the army -- claim that this need to bring every decision, however small, to the Cabinet causes us to lose much time and causes us -- I hope I am not making a mistake here -- many casualties. Take, for example, the creeping [zehila] on the Beirut-Damascus highway or the small nibblings in the area of the terrorist camps and the stop afterwards which caused casualties among the IDF soldiers. This is a criticism voiced by many commanders and I regret that I have to bring it up. Why do you welcome this then?

[Answer] Regarding the capture of the Beirut-Damascus highway -- there was a Cabinet decision on this. There was no problem on that issue.

[Question] Then why was the creeping [zehila] on the Beirut-Damascus highway, with the Syrian commandos in the area dividing them and us, stopped?

[Answer] We must understand one thing and I said so in the past in referring to the Lebanese problem -- I have always said that Lebanon's problem is very complex. There are terrorists, there are Syrians, there are Americans, there is Israel's foreign policy [involved]. There are things one must take into account. One cannot only see the military aspect. One must also see the political aspect. It seems to me that this was indeed a combination of military moves together with continuous political assessments and considerations.

[Question] Speaking of political assessments, Sir, a group of ministers including Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, the education minister, Minister Burg and others, claim that the recent heavy bombings in Beirut may sabotage the political negotiations. Is this so?

[Answer] Look, we witness progress in the political negotiations. There is no similarity -- as I earlier said -- between the conditions presented at the beginning of the negotiations and the conditions we have discussed today. There are other problems here. As I said, this concerns the time of entry of the multinational force which is very important, the UN observers and other small things which I think will be resolved.

First, it is a fact the negotiations have progressed. However, this should not be the answer, in my opinion. The answer is that the State of Israel should give its soldiers the maximum defense. Whoever raises the proposal that we may be viewed more favorably if we do not use the air force or refrain from this or that action is saying something very grave and this is not acceptable to the government. The government decided -- despite its desire to take care to avoid firing -- that we will react with utmost firmness, by land, sea and air, to every firing by the terrorists. It is the duty of the State of Israel -- and I would suggest this to everyone who tries to express a different opinion and who had better express this in the Cabinet and not outside if he does this; I would suggest this to everyone in general -- to first and foremost see to the welfare and security of our soldiers who stand on the frontline. It is not important in my opinion what will be said if the matter juxtaposed to this is the life of even a single IDF soldier.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, in your opinion, are you and the chief of staff sufficiently aware of the information needs of the State of Israel, since a large number of the information blunders are attributed to the IDF spokesman? The truth is that he submits to political constraints.

[Answer] I would not suggest that we penalize ourselves all the day, every day on this issue of information. I think a great deal has been done in this sphere. It is very hard to (?succeed). Let's not be naive. We are facing a hostile world, a world that has not raised its voice even once when more than 100,000 people were killed and murdered in Lebanon. The only one who came to the rescue was us. More than 100,000 killed and more than 300,000 injured and the world has not come to the rescue even once -- what do expect then? What do you expect?

[Question] Was an information campaign planned simultaneously with the military campaign?

[Answer] Yes, everything was planned. I think the attack on the IDF spokesman was inappropriate. The IDF spokesman is an officer. He is not in charge of policy but rather carries out policy. Information is not in the exclusive sphere of responsibility of the IDF spokesman. He has a well-defined sphere of action and in his sphere I think he has made the best efforts. Information in the State of Israel is divided among several elements. There are several elements responsible for information and they are very afraid lest this issue be taken away from them. One should not put the blame on this or another officer.

[Question] When you speak of elements apprehensive of having this issue taken away from them, are you referring to the Foreign Ministry? Is the Foreign Ministry apprehensive about this?

[Answer] No, I am not referring to anybody in particular.

[Question] One question about the Cabinet which Elimelekh mentioned earlier, about that group of ministers. Whoever reads reports on Cabinet meetings cannot rid himself of the impression that...

[Answer -- interrupting] Do you read the transcripts of the Cabinet's sessions?

[Question] I read the papers.

[Answer] Do you read the minutes of Cabinet sessions?

[Question] At least in one paper I read the minutes of the Cabinet meetings every Friday.

[Question] Even if one reads the papers rather than the minutes, the impression is created that there are some ministers who do not trust you or who even suspect your intentions. Do you sense this in the Cabinet meetings? Does it affect your work?

[Answer] First, I do not sense such a thing; second, it does not affect my work. Whatever I do is according to the Cabinet decisions with its approval and knowledge. Any Cabinet minister has all the information at his disposal, there is nothing secret. He is entitled to ask any question, it is his prerogative to ask any questions. I am proud to serve in a Cabinet whose ministers take an interest in the course of the war down to the last detail; all the information lies before them. However, decisions by the Cabinet are made according to the principle of majority rule. Once a decision is made there are no further questions about it.

[Question] Mr Sharon, speaking about the moves in the war: Just about 1 week after the beginning of Operation Peace for Galilee you said -- and this made headlines -- that the fighting was over and that all the objectives were achieved after a little over a week, why has the war been going on for over 2 months now?

[Answer] We set for ourselves both short- and long-term objectives. I can mention other wars: In the 6-day war the initial objective was the occupation of the Gaza Strip as a bargaining position for Sharm ash-Shaykh. Later, when the government at that time gained more strength and self-confidence, the objective was Jabal Libni, advancing some 50 km and no further objectives were set.

[Question] Was this also the case this time? Namely, a decision on the objective was made each time and an advance was made according to the results on the front?

[Answer] No, no, no. In this case, we discussed this issue at great length. I want to say that we invested so much thought and work on it, on the assumption that we may have no other choice but to carry out an operation, to the point that on January of this year I left for a secret visit to Lebanon. I visited Beirut and various positions, I stood on the hills and looked at the terrorist camps. Already then I told the people accompanying me: If one day we have to come here, to reach Lebanon, I would prefer not to enter Beirut.

[Question] Who hosted you then?

[Answer] Incidentally, already then I said I would prefer not to enter into Beirut. By the way, I have not changed my mind.

I also explained to them the reason. We prepared ourselves very thoroughly for this issue because we knew we faced here an incomparably complex and complicated problem. In the wake of my visit there, a series of discussions took place by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs and by the Cabinet where several possibilities were in fact presented. It is not true that in its decision of 5 June the Cabinet discussed Beirut; it did not discuss Beirut in spite of the fact that one minister asked what would happen when we reach the range of the [terrorists'] artillery -- incidentally, no mention was made of distances, the distances cropped up later; the talk revolved around freeing the Galilee settlements from the threat of the artillery. The prime minister replied: The Cabinet will meet every day and will decide -- and that is what happened. We had minimum plans and maximum plans on which we had dwelt.

[Question] And the result was the maximum plan?

[Answer] The fighting did not stop when we reached the 40-km [line]. It may be that if the fighting had stopped when we reached the 40-km range a full cease-fire would have prevailed and it would have emerged that the terrorists no longer existed and that the Syrians no longer existed -- it may be that in that case the war should have stopped there. However, a different situation was created. A situation has emerged where for the first time we were given the possibility of reaching a comprehensive and thorough solution in Lebanon that would fundamentally change the situation. It should be known that there is an absolute difference between the presence of terrorists in Arab countries where there is a government such as Syria and Jordan, perhaps Egypt and Libya, and the situation which existed in Lebanon where there was in fact a state within a state. When this situation emerged -- and in my opinion we are today on the verge of achieving these objectives and I think that only here we can see that ahead of us... [sentence incomplete as heard] What would our opponents, our critics want? Would they want us not to achieve peace, the evacuation of the terrorists? Would they want us to withdraw to the 40-km line when we have the chance of a comprehensive achievement?

[Question] Soldiers Against Silence demand your dismissal as well as the establishment of a commission of inquiry to probe the moves of the war. Do you agree that such a commission should be established?

[Answer] I want to comment on this phenomenon. I do not have any misgivings about criticism. There can be criticism and it is good that there is criticism in Israel. Israel is a democratic state and it is good that people express their views. I take a very serious view of the organization of soldiers and officers within groups of officers. Are we dealing here with [words indistinct] or juntas? There lies the threat to democracy. Whoever speaks on behalf of democracy should know that this is the real threat to democracy. A man may express his view within the framework of his community, his party, his movement, his workers' union. Therefore, I am not in favor [as heard] of criticism and I also think that there also should be limit to criticism in times of war. It may be that if everybody behaved with more restraint on this issue the current stage in Beirut could have ended earlier. However, the time will yet come to speak about this; we will talk about it in the future.

[Question] The problem is that our time is running out. Ron asked whether you would agree to the establishment of a commission of inquiry.

[Answer] There is no reason whatsoever for the establishment of a commission of inquiry. This was a war for the defense of the Israeli people that will bring about security and peace for the Israeli people.

[Question] Thank you, a last question by Nisim.

[Question] The question pertains to another issue. In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT today, the prime minister said he will retire within 2 years and that his successor will head the government several months before elections are held. Mr Defense Minister, do you see yourself as a candidate for this post?

[Answer] I do not deal with such issues; I have never dealt with them and I am not dealing with them today. I hope the prime minister, who at his best, will change his mind -- if he indeed made such an announcement -- and will go on heading the government. I think he leads a government that contributed and promoted Israel through an unprecedented approach, notwithstanding all the achievements made by prior governments. In my opinion, the prime minister not only can but also must lead the Likud in the next elections which, in my opinion, will be held as scheduled.

[Question] Mr Defense Minister, I thank you very much for coming to our studio. I also thank my colleagues, Ron Ben-Yishay and Nisim Mish'al, and to the viewers at home I wish a good evening.

IDF UNITS EXPAND CONTROL IN BEIRUT 12 AUGUST

Tal20600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0508 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] At this moment the air force is attacking terrorist objectives in Beirut. During the night, the IDF expanded its area of control in the region of the Hippodrome and took control of several buildings north of there. This morning our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports from Beirut:

At dawn yesterday the IDF took control of the arcade at the end of the Hippodrome and the horseracing track near the Beirut Museum. During the night the area of control was expanded. During the night seven buildings north of the Hippodrome were captured by tanks and infantry corps. Terrorists were identified in these buildings, and over the last few days there had been small-arms, RPG and missile fire from them.

At the same time, in the area in which the IDF expanded its control during the night, positions and ramps were positioned to prevent sniper fire from hitting the IDF during the day. Movement westward toward the north of the Hippodrome was restricted to a few hundred meters, but in the end buildings that had been used by the terrorists for hiding-places, from where they fired at the IDF in the Museum area, were captured.

An interesting point worth noting here is the fact that the terrorists who controlled entry to the church in the (Al-Khawzi) area further along the Beirut-Damascus highway, in the west of the city, had positioned mortars there and fired from it. From there they shelled the Museum area.

The IDF only fired small arms at this source of fire, using tank fire; artillery was only directed at the surroundings of the church and there was no shelling of the building itself. The tanks fired at seven buildings that were targets in the Hippodrome area, and afterward the infantry took control of those buildings. The terrorists directed heavy-arms fire at the advancing forces and at the eastern areas of the city. They fired machineguns, light arms, RPG's, Sagger missiles and mortars. Last night they fired at Hayy as-Sullum and the B'abda area. Firing was mainly from Burj al-Barajinah.

As I said, the air force is now attacking objectives in Beirut and the reverberations of the explosions can be easily heard. Fires are still raging on the heights east of the city from terrorist fire yesterday afternoon; there is an acrid smell of smoke in the air. The IDF is not easing the pressure on the terrorists. The siege is being tightened along with talk about a political arrangement in order to make it clear to the terrorists that if that arrangement is not implemented, the IDF is also ready for the other option.

SYRIANS REPORTEDLY REINFORCING POSITIONS

Hermon Area

TA120640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Excerpts] For the last 2 hours the air force has been attacking terrorist cannons and katyusha positions in southwest Beirut. The IDF spokesman reports that during the night the IDF extended its hold in the area of the Hippodrome, the racecourse, and took over a few houses occupied by terrorists who were shooting at our forces in the area and at the Christian suburbs. This was done after the terrorists continued to violate the cease-fire and fired antitank shells, Sagger missiles, mortar and katyusha fire at our forces in the Beirut sector. Our military correspondent reports that there are seven such buildings.

In the eastern sector and in the Hermon area there has been a marked and unprecedented Syrian fortification. IDF officers in the sector said the Syrians are reinforcing their positions, building more positions and using heavy equipment to dig in positions for tanks.

Al-Biqa' Valley

TA111035 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ya'aqov Erez]

[Excerpt] The Syrians are establishing a fortified deployment in the Al-Biqa' region in east Lebanon similar to the one on the Golan Heights. Damascus is now giving this new front first priority and the Syrian General Staff has transferred units from the Golan Heights in order to reinforce the new line, which is composed of a combination of infantry, armored and commando brigades. The deployments, by division, are spread out all along the breadth of the front. Syria's Third Division, as well as additional forces, is located behind the frontline. There are many artillery pieces and antitank launchers [as published] in the line.

Senior IDF sources have reported that the Syrian goals in this region, as expressed in the deployment and consolidation, indicate that Damascus intends to stay and not withdraw to the Syrian-Lebanese border. The Syrians have rehabilitated their First Division which was hit hard in the war and, in a very rapid move, transferred new tanks to the division to replace those hit.

The Syrians are showing great sensitivity over the new line because of its proximity to Damascus, about 30 km.

130,000 LEFT BEIRUT SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR

TA111409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Some 130,000 people have left west and east Beirut since the beginning of the war in Lebanon, about one-third of the civilian population of the city. A senior source in Lebanon told our correspondent that 50,000 inhabitants have left the city in the last 10 days. About 10,000 refugees from Beirut live in hotels in Bhamdun and 'Alayh. Several hundred families currently reside in the villas built by the oil princes. The rest of the refugees have settled in southern Lebanon and in Al-Biqa' and others have left for Europe, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

ALGERIAAPS EXAMINES OAU CONSULTATION PROCESS

LD11152 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Algiers, 11/8/82 (APS) -- Tripoli's meeting which ended on Monday gathering during five days about thirty African heads of state and government raised of course a series of commentaries.

The less intentioned commentaries are hinting at Africa's division at the time when all efforts, all consultations are combined to avoid the splitting and to avoid to play into the enemy's hands.

Let's consider the brotherly appeal launched on Friday by heads of state and government present in Tripoli. This appeal had to be the call for "the triumph of the African wisdom," one of the most respectable virtues of the tradition of continent peoples. Still better, in a second step, heads of state and government have chosen the way of wisdom by deciding -- for lack of reaching the quorum and for the respect of the charter and its principles -- to postpone the date of the 19th ordinary summit.

This report will enable then the six heads of state entrusted with a mission to undertake in the next three months consultations with the missing ones to convince them to take part in the coming summit and to be then at the level of the responsibility and the duty of the OAU.

"The Organization of African Unity is hampering extra-African powers due to its struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, fascism, and apartheid." The Benin president, Mr Mathieu Kerekou declared when arriving yesterday in Cotonou coming from Tripoli.

"These powers, President Kerekou added, exerted pressures on certain heads of state and government so as not to go to Tripoli and then cripple the OAU." On another turn, Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state stigmatized when coming back from Tripoli the "regrettable and shameful" action of African heads of state absent from the Libyan capital. In a declaration to the Ethiopian daily ADDIS ZEMEN the Ethiopian head of state emphasized that these countries "are becoming instruments of Africa's enemies" putting a stress on the fact that those who were present in Tripoli are the real representatives of their peoples, concerned by peace and independence of the continent."

LIBYACOOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UGANDA 11 AUG

LD111534 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Aug (JANA) -- The brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and Ugandan Prime Minister Otema Alimadi signed the minutes of a bilateral agreement on cooperation here this morning. The minutes included the revival of all economic establishments and cultural and technical cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Uganda and bolstering and developing aspects of cooperation at various levels in a manner that realizes the aspirations of the two peoples.

UGANDAN PRIME MINISTER, OTHERS DEPART TRIPOLI

LD111336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Ugandan Prime Minister Otema Alimadi left Tripoli this morning after attending the great African conference in the Libyan capital.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent at Tripoli International Airport, he said his visit to the Jamahiriyah has achieved positive results that will greatly bolster relations between the two countries in various fields. He affirmed the Ugandan people's anxiousness to develop and strengthen their relations with the Jamahiriyah people on all levels.

In conclusion, he expressed regret at the absence of some African countries from the great African summit conference -- a matter which wrongs the African people and African unity.

Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of Mauritania, left Tripoli last night after attending the great African summit conference. Didier Ratsiraka, head of government in the Republic of Madagascar, and the foreign minister of the Seychelles also left Tripoli yesterday.

All were seen off by Brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud at the Tripoli International Airport.

DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR ISLAMIC VOCATION CONFERENCE

LD111340 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Delegations to the second Islamic vocation conference to be held 14 to 19 August in the Jamahiriyah have begun to arrive in Tripoli. During the past 2 days, a large number of delegations representing Islamic societies and Islamic thinkers from throughout the world have arrived; about 450 will attend.

The conference will discuss several issues of importance to Islamic vocation and to Muslims worldwide; including Islamic vocation and our world today, Islamic vocation and Muslim problems in the present age and Islam and the challenges of the age. Several studies will be submitted to the conference, dealing with various aspects of Islamic thought and Islamic vocation and with finding solutions provided by Islam for the various problems of our present age.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT HAYDALA DESCRIBES TRIPOLI TALKS

AB111150 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Khouna Ould Haydala returned to Nouakchott last night from Tripoli, where he was to attend the 19th OAU summit. He was received at the airport by Prime Minister Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya -- who deputized for him while he was away -- by the governor of Nouakchott, the heads of Mauritania-Libya Arab fraternity bureaus and members of the president's military and civil offices.

After greeting the members of the Military Committee for National Salvation and several other officials, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala proceeded to the VIP lounge, where he answered questions from Diko Soudani, first giving his impressions of the meeting of heads of state and delegations present in Tripoli:

[Begin recording] I have just returned from Tripoli, where the 19th OAU summit was scheduled to take place 5-8 August in compliance with the resolutions adopted last year at the 18th summit in Nairobi. As you are aware, the enemies of Africa and its unity spared no efforts in preventing the summit from being held.

However, their plan was foiled. Although the quorum could not be attained, 32 states were represented in the Libyan capital. To preserve the unity and solidarity of African states, the delegations from those states decided to set up a six-country commission to contact those states not in Tripoli in an attempt to convene the 19th summit in Tripoli as soon as possible.

The delegations present in Libya also took the opportunity to examine problems confronting Africa in an attempt to find solutions in conformity with OAU principles and objectives. In this connection, the representatives of the liberation movements addressed the meeting while the leaders of countries enduring permanent aggression by imperialist, expansionist, apartheid and Zionist forces briefed the heads of state and delegations on the situation facing their peoples. Practical measures were taken to provide the countries and movements concerned with the necessary material assistance and diplomatic backing for the triumph of their struggles.

[Question] Mr President, apart from the so-called 32-state summit, you held talks with your colleagues present in Tripoli. What was the outcome of these talks?

[Answer] As you said, apart from the meeting, I conferred with most of the heads of state and government present in Tripoli. During the talks we made a thorough survey of African, Arab and world issues. We also took the opportunity to examine ways and means of strengthening our relations. In this connection, I particularly conferred with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on cooperation between our two countries. This cooperation is expected to be strengthened in the coming months.

Before handing over the microphone to you, I once again want to reiterate my sincere thanks to the brotherly Libyan people and to the leader of their revolution, Brother al-Qadhdhafi, for the warm reception and the generous hospitality accorded me and members of my delegation throughout our stay in Tripoli. [end recording]

MOROCCO

GUINEAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 11 AUGUST

LD111436 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The prime minister of Guinea, Dr Lansana Beavogui, arrived in Morocco this morning. Dr Lansana told our correspondent that during his stopover in Morocco en route home from the United States he will take the opportunity to contact a number of Moroccan officials at various levels. The Guinean prime minister pointed out that the strong relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Guinea and their two leaders, His Majesty King Hassan II and President Ahmed Sekou Toure, make such contacts inevitable. He described this as a further step along the path of consolidating and strengthening bilateral relations.

Concerning the Tripoli summit, Dr Lansana expressed pleasure at the great victory that the African trend represented by Morocco and Guinea [words indistinct], which is compatible with the views of the African peoples on the materialization of progress and prosperity. He added that the Tripoli summit was an opportunity that very clearly showed that legitimacy is the only path that should be pursued to realize the hopes the African peoples pin on their organization. Legitimacy represents the only trend responding to the aims of the founders of the OAU, which is being ignored by some African heads of state and government. In conclusion, the Guinean prime minister reaffirmed that the Tripoli summit was a great victory for those who strongly condemned the attempt to impose the so-called Saharan Republic on the OAU.

He was welcomed at the King Muhammad V International Airport at Casablanca by Minister of State Moulay Ahmad Alaoui, the Guinean charge in Rabat and others.

SUDANPRESIDENTS NUMAYRI, MUBARAK HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

NC112032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Aug (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has pointed out that all he wants is for the Arabs to forget their differences and to unify their stand because the enemies of the Arab nation do not want it to unite.

At a joint press conference held with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri at Khartoum Airport this afternoon, and in response to a question on the expected Arab summit conference, President Mubarak said to the Arab brethren that dangers around us are manifold and will not destroy one country and leave the others. President Mubarak asked: Hasn't the time come for Arabs to unify their efforts? Mubarak said: Let's leave differences aside because they are empty and insignificant. It is we who lose and regret as a result of these differences. We must forget the past and recriminations and see how our word can be listened to, how we can remain steadfast, how we can take care of our interests and how we can see to the future of our sons and of our future generations.

At the press conference, President Mubarak reaffirmed that Egypt will not accept one Palestinian from Beirut except within the framework of a comprehensive solution, because Egypt does not want to increase the Palestinians' displacement and because distribution of the problem will not solve it. Mubarak said that perhaps the ouster of the Palestinians will save Beirut, but it will not solve the problem or rescue the PLO. He pointed out that solving the problem lies in solving the Palestinian question and that the ouster of the Palestinians must be crowned with a comprehensive solution.

President Mubarak pointed out that Egypt has done a great deal for the Palestinian cause. He said that had they helped us within the Camp David framework, they would have stood on firm ground. Mubarak stressed that the United States must be a full partner, saying that without the United States, the question will not be solved. He said: President as-Sadat used to say that 99 percent of the cards of the question are in the hands of the United States, and I maintain that now 100 percent of the cards are in the U.S. hands.

Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri also spoke at the press conference. He said many Arab states, with Egypt in the forefront, are trying to come out with a political victory for the Palestinian Resistance but that Israel is resisting this. He added that the course of the war in Lebanon was determined during the first few days and, therefore, the political role Egypt has initiated is extremely important. He pointed out that Egypt had constructive proposals concerning the Palestinian issue, such as the establishment of a government-in-exile until an independent Palestinian state is formed and the Palestinians attain their rights.

President Mubarak arrived at Khartoum Airport at 1540 Cairo time [1240 GMT] from the Sultanate of Oman. He was received at the airport by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, First Vice President Maj Gen 'Umar at-Tayyib, Socialist Union Central Committee Secretary Badr Sulayman, the committee's assistant secretaries and members and high-ranking officers of the armed forces.

After the two presidents reviewed the honor guards, President Mubarak shook hands with prominent figures there to receive him. The two presidents then spent time at the airport lounge where they later held a private meeting lasting about 75 minutes. After the meeting, Presidents Mubarak and Numayri held a joint press conference.

At the outset of the conference, President Mubarak answered a question about the results of his visit to both the Sultanate of Oman and Sudan. He said: My trip to Oman was a private one during which I met with His Majesty Sultan Qabus. We exchanged views on current events in the area and discussed our ideas so that we may have the same approach.

President Mubarak added: As for my visit with my brother and friend His Excellency President Numayri, it is not a visit really, because I am simply moving from one house to another in the same country. For a long time now, I have been accustomed to meeting with President Numayri whether in Sudan or in Egypt and to exchanging views with him on major events in the area, especially since Egypt and Sudan are affected by each other. Sudan's prosperity embraces Egypt and Egypt's prosperity embraces Sudan. We are both linked by the same artery, and no one can separate our two countries.

President Mubarak went on to say: Within this framework, we talk with President Numayri on all issues and we consult each other both in Cairo and Khartoum. Consultations are useful and lead to better understanding of current events.

In response to a question on the failure of the OAU summit conference in Tripoli, President Mubarak said: We refused to attend and I do not want to say anything more than this.

President Mubarak answered a question related to the convening of an Arab summit conference: I thank my brother and friend President Numayri for saying he cannot attend any summit unless Egypt is invited to attend.

President Mubarak added: I had earlier called for an Arab summit. I now say to our Arab brothers that the dangers surrounding us are many; they will not destroy one state and leave others because the dangers are terrifying and, if they approach, they will overwhelm the majority. President Mubarak wondered whether it wasn't time the Arabs united their efforts. He added: I have called, in the presence of His Excellency President Numayri, for an Arab summit. I say that we should leave our differences aside because they are empty and insignificant; we are the ones who lose and regret as a result of these differences. We must forget the past and recriminations and learn how to listen to each other, how to be steadfast, how to take care of our interests and how to see to our children's and the coming generations' future.

President Mubarak added: Motivated by national interests, I do not seek anything other than for the Arabs to forget their differences and to unify their stand because the enemies of the Arab nation do not want it to unite. I, as Egypt's president, do not seek anything from this conference which has been called for by President Numayri except the national interest.

President Mubarak discussed relations with the United States, saying: We have special relations with the United States and, because of these relations, we express our opinion frankly and let it reflect what we feel and see in the region.

President Mubarak discussed the present crisis in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue: Our opinion regarding the Palestinian issue is that the departure of the Palestinians in this manner may save Beirut but it does not solve the problem or rescue the area and that the solution of the problem is the solution of the Palestinian issue. The Palestinians' departure must be crowned by a comprehensive solution. We, as Egypt, have spent a great deal on the Palestinian issue. We have spent more than 100 billion pounds on the Palestinian issue and have sacrificed about 100,000 people -- killed, wounded or crippled. We also have changed the issue from a refugee issue in Resolution 242 into an issue of a people.

President Mubarak said that had they helped us within the Camp David framework, the Lebanese crisis would not have happened and they would have been standing on firm ground. Everyone is seeking his own interests. President Mubarak added: The United States must be a full partner. Without the United States, the question cannot be solved. President as-Sadat used to say that 99 percent of the cards of the question were in the hands of the United States and I maintain that now 100 percent of the cards are in the hands of the United States.

President Mubarak asked: What is the use of initiatives if the United States uses the veto? I want someone to tell me. A crisis has occurred in Lebanon. What has happened? They continued to abuse Camp David. What have they done for the Lebanese crisis? They cursed Camp David, but they did not find an alternative. They should have kept silent. I do not want to say more.

President Mubarak said: From the beginning, Egypt announced to everyone that it would not accept the Palestinians from Beirut except through a framework of a comprehensive solution. The Palestinians must realize their fate. The distribution of the (?problem) will not solve it. Our principle will not change and we will not deviate from it. We will not accept any Palestinian except through the framework of a comprehensive solution. We do not want to increase their displacement.

Then Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, in answer to a question on the current Arab situation, said: To answer this question, I must divide it into two parts. The first is linked to the issue the Arabs are now facing as represented by the current war Israel began with every means. This war then developed into a major war that experts say is equal to the biggest battles of World War II. The second part is the issue of a suitable and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question. Regarding the first part, numerous countries, primarily Egypt, are trying [to solve it]. The massacres and strikes at buildings and civilians with aircraft and artillery have not stopped. Israel is setting violent and severe conditions because it feels that it is militarily superior. Everyone knows there is no military balance between Israel and the Arab countries. Therefore, numerous Arab countries, primarily Egypt, are seeking to emerge with a political victory. But Israel is resisting this in order to retain its military victory.

President Numayri added: With regard to a comprehensive solution, as President Mubarak has said, the Palestinians' rights must be guaranteed. The Sudanese president said war was tried and it put the Arabs in a state of weakness until Egypt waged the October war, achieved victory for the Arabs and called for peace from the position of victory. Then came the second framework -- Camp David -- which is now regarded as the best framework because it was drawn up in a dialogue with Israel, and there is no other plan or program in peace or war. Regrettably, however, we have again reverted to war. Although we had fought wars with regular armies, the Israelis fight with prior preparations, training and (?acquisition) and the United States supports them with scientific plans. He said material support is different from support based on science and planning.

President Ja'far Numayri said: The course of the war in Lebanon was determined during the first few days and, therefore, the political role that has been initiated by Egypt is extremely important. He added that Egypt had constructive proposals concerning the Palestinian issue, such as the establishment of a government-in-exile that the states of the world and the Arab states would recognize, until an independent Palestinian state is achieved and the Palestinians attain their rights.

President Numayri then spoke about the Sudanese-Egyptian efforts regarding the unity of African action. He said Egypt and Sudan are constantly working to make Africa strong and united. Africa's strength is represented by avoiding division. For this reason, we are trying by various means to eliminate the causes of division among the African presidents and in all Africa.

He said this is not the first time this is being done. Sudan raised this objective and made such a proposal during the first conference held in Cairo among the Arabs and the Africans. President Numayri said: We don't resort to the method that Al-Qadhdhafi is employing and that seeks the establishment of a dissident African organization. He added: Since the start of the Tripoli conference, we have been trying not to make any comments until the [word indistinct] happened. I sent a courteous letter to Al-Qadhdhafi, calling for another conference. I am prepared to write another and another to save the unity of the African Continent.

At the conclusion of the press conference, President Husni Mubarak left Khartoum at 1800 Cairo time today.

TUNISIA

MZALI VIEWS ARAB LEADERSHIP'S 'MORAL CRISIS'

GF050753 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 2 Aug 82 p 6

[Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali interview with AL-MADINAH chief editor Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud in Tunis -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] What are the threats you mentioned [in the National Assembly speech] or are you issuing a general warning?

[Answer] As a democratic country open to all comers, to everyone, Tunisia is subject to ideological threats, because all newspapers and publications have free passage in and out. Therefore, there is a material threat because our system allows for diversification. It neither oppresses nor represses and some people exploit this freedom for their own ends. We are waiting for them. If God saves Tunisia, we lose nothing. Threats, therefore, are known. The same thing happened in the past. To be mistrustful means to be decisive and that is why we are vigilant. If attempts are made, we are waiting for them. What I meant in my speech was not to disregard the threats and to avoid political talk, which we sometimes import from Europe, because our country is stable and it is as ancient as Europe. Our independence is still recent and shaky and that is why we have to take care.

[Question] Did you have anything in particular in mind?

[Answer] No, nothing in particular. Of course, there are young Tunisian men fighting in all fields. Tunisians are in Libya, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, France, Belgium, the FRG and other countries. These young men are ideologically affected and sometimes receive arms training and issue publications. This is the truth.

[Question] Have you had any intensive contacts with these countries to avert these threats?

[Answer] We have contacted some of these countries. They say that what is taking place in them is directed against Zionism and not against Tunisia. This is probably correct as in the case with Europe which considers itself a land for guests.

[Question] The Arab world is dominated by what is taking place in Lebanon. This is pitiable and regrettable. Your Excellency visited the United States in April. You reportedly conveyed a message from the Palestinians to the Americans. Is this true?

[Answer] Before my visit to the United States -- a visit which was scheduled earlier -- some people close to the PLO contacted me and informed me of diplomatic and political moves they want to make in May and June 1983 in a way that harmonizes with President Bourguiba's 1965 initiative and with King Fahd's plan during the Fes summit -- that is, coexistence within mutual recognition on the condition that the right of the PLO and right of the Palestinians to their homeland are recognized, because the goal is a Palestinian state and the rest is only a means. The plan was accurate. I talked for a long time with U.S. officials led by President Reagan, the resigning Secretary of State Haig and some of his aides. During the meeting, I was anxious to explain the Palestinian issue and Arab rights. I also wanted to inform them of the grave situation in the Middle East. I informed them of the serious repercussions if the situation remains as it is -- rampant malice and terrorism and infiltrating communism. I affirmed that it is in the interest of the free world and the dignity of the people that we find a political solution to turn over the "black page of the 20th century" -- expelling a people from their land and replacing them with another people. During my talks with U.S. officials, I conveyed the view of the Palestinian brothers and U.S. officials made their reply. I conveyed this to the Palestinian brothers. This was revealed at press conferences by Brother as-Sartawi in Paris and London and I personally affirmed this.

[Question] Did you notice any new U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] There are two issues: the first is general and it is that most Americans, as a result of clever and continued Zionist propaganda, which is truly more than 30 years old, believe that PLO members are terrorists. I explained to them that they are strugglers who have rights and that they represent the overwhelming majority of the Palestinians. As for mutual recognition and direct contacts between the United States and the PLO, the reply is what President Reagan recently announced -- that the United States is ready to recognize the PLO if the PLO recognizes UN resolutions and recognizes Israel's right to exist in return for Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to a state and homeland. This was politically intended to confuse Israel and to move public opinion in the United States and the West toward the Palestinians. We have started to feel the effects of this move in Europe and the United States. Two days ago I read an article in the NEW YORK TIMES by George Ball, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state, in which he harshly criticized the United States and attacked Israel. He said the United States has spent \$25 billion on Israel since it was established, \$11 billion of which was spent in the last 4 years or since the signing of the Camp David agreement, meaning that Israel is the spoiled child and that the Zionist lobby is serious and will have grave consequences.

The Palestinians' steadfastness and diplomatic action have shown the blessed Palestinian movement to be moderate. This fact, in my view, will make U.S. public opinion change and shift toward the Palestinians, a thing which will affect the Zionist entity or at least will make Israel lose ground with its U.S. ally. This is great political action.

[Question] How do you evaluate what is going on in west Beirut? What are the reasons behind Arab weakness?

[Answer] As for evaluating the situation, I personally am proud that the Palestinian Resistance has been holding fast for 8 weeks despite the hellish war launched against it since the occupation of southern Lebanon, which has resulted in killing thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese including children, women, the elderly and civilians.

For the first time, we find the tyrannical Israeli army fighting against the Palestinian people. In the previous four wars, the Israeli army fought Arab armies. World public opinion imagined huge Arab armies wanting to crush a small country such as Israel. This is why Western and Eastern public opinion is sympathetic to Israel. I would like to point out that even Eastern public opinion, communism, sided with Israel. The Soviet Union was among the first countries to supply Israel with arms. We say this to the young men because we want them to know that public opinion in the East is no better than that in the West. In fact, all of them are against the Arabs and all are against their interests. Therefore, for the first time in this war, the fifth war is taking place between the Israeli army and the Palestinian people who are fighting, led by their valiant fighters.

World public opinion has shifted, even in Israel itself and within the Israeli army. The resignation of Colonel Geva confused the Israeli army staff and made the Western papers I read wonder about the legitimacy of this fifth war. In the 1973, the Israelis were fighting and were supported by public opinion in the East and West. People used to say that the Zionist entity was defending its right to exist and averting threats. The Israelis were confused this time and began to ask: Is this war legitimate? Many Jews in Israel and all over the world say that this war is illegitimate because Israel is not defending itself or its presence but instead is attacking and revealing its true face -- its black face of 1947-48 -- a brutal, expansionist, Zionist, imperialist face whose cancer wants to spread not only to the body of Palestine but all over the Arab homeland. This was stated by leaders among whom was Hertzl in the late 19th century.

Excuse me for this personal view. For the first time, the Palestinians have been freed from any Arab mandates. Until the war in Lebanon, our brothers in the PLO were experiencing a nightmare and were under the mandate of some Arab regimes. Now that the Palestinians have held fast, many of them have died, many have been wounded and many of them have been oppressed without being given bullets or aircraft and without being supported by any decisive military stand. Brother 'Arafat and the Palestinians can free themselves of any mandate and any commitment and can adopt the stand they deem appropriate, independent of any decision. I conclude my answer with the second part of your question: The issue is that of time. In view of this adversity, you may hate something which is good for you. Our brothers are worthy of independence and of life. History will be on their side, in my view, because history has taught us that any people whose sons are martyred for the sake of the nation and the homeland are a people worthy of life.

As for the second question, its reply will be saddening and regrettable. Why this passiveness? Here we see clearly that some Arab diplomats are false and are not serious. This shows the weakness of some regimes and this must be said frankly. It will also be said one day by the young people. History will record it because this is the first time in 30 years that Arab leaders have failed to meet. Imagine, Arab foreign ministers met in Tunisia about 45 days ago, some of them returned home before the meeting concluded. The Palestinians proposed a working paper containing some disciplinary measures. President Bourguiba wanted to adopt decisive measures. The meeting then was resumed. However, we found that four or five delegations had withdrawn: This is escapism and it is a result of many factors, the foremost of which is that the Arab regimes clash with each other and unfortunately they place their regional interests above the national and Palestinian interest.

We cannot meet while some of us insult others and some radios insult others using unacceptable and regrettable words. How can we meet while some Arab countries are allied with Iran against Iraq? How can we meet while the Arabs carry their woes and conflicts on the Sahara issue to the OAU? The Africans seek refuge in God from these Arab frustrations which have affected the body of the African peoples like an aphid. I said this during a press seminar in Riyadh. I also said it in other Gulf countries. Our crisis is a moral one. The Arab leadership is living a moral crisis because, instead of working for democracy and national unity, Arab regimes are forming blocs and gangs that have assumed rule legally or illegally and that are trying to maintain this rule without any regard for national interest. History and young men will record this. The plight through which the Palestinian brothers are living sheds light on the diseases of the Arab nation's body and mind.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, Tunisia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia exerted intensified efforts and made a political move following the Zionist attack on Lebanon and the Israeli army's siege of Beirut. These efforts have produced some results. What is your comment on the outcome of these efforts?

[Answer] In fact, the efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia and President Habib Bourguiba did not produce the desired results because Israel is still in Lebanon and is still besieging Beirut. However, the results improved the situation politically. The stand of the European governments improved. The U.S. administration, which is still a sincere ally of Israel and supports it, believes in the Palestinians' right to establish a state and in their right to exist. Yet the administration is still under the influence of the Zionist lobby. It should be recalled that the moderate countries achieved more results than countries which claim to uphold steadfastness. This is true and as an official I say it openly. It is difficult to say less than that. As an Arab and a Tunisian, I had hoped I could say more than what I said. I cannot remain silent while Palestinian and Lebanese blood is being shed and while our brothers are subject to complete eradication. We must tell the truth. Despite problems, I am very optimistic. The proverb says: When adversity intensifies, it will come to an end. I say: When the military crisis intensifies, it will come to an end. People in the West say: Foreign armies should leave Beirut. I agree with this. The Israeli army should depart for Israel and the Syrian Army will return to Syria. However, where will the Palestinian forces go? They must return to Palestine.

Hence, the solution lies in the return of the Palestinians to their homeland and in establishing their state, whose structure, affiliations and circumstances are political issues. We cannot call on our Palestinian brothers to withdraw without an agreement on a political solution. This is what De Gaulle did with the Algerians. The United States should negotiate with the Palestinian fighters. Why does it meet with SWAPO but refuse to meet with the Palestinians? All fighters in Beirut are moderate despite what Western and Zionist propaganda says. I personally consider Brother Yasir 'Arafat a moderate and I don't think anybody else under these circumstance could adopt a reasonable, wise and moderate stand while seeing his brothers and sons die. He is a leader and deserves this title. I personally am not pessimistic.

KENYA2 'PROMINENT' MP'S, STUDENT LEADERS ARRESTED

AB111819 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Two prominent Kenyan MP's and two student leaders have been arrested in a government crackdown following the unsuccessful August 1 coup against President Daniel arap Moi, reliable sources said here today.

Mr Mark Bosire, secretary of the Parliamentary Group of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, was arrested only hours after he attended yesterday's meeting of KANU MP's chaired by President Daniel arap Moi. Mr. Bosire had given a press conference just after the meeting.

Another MP, Koigi Wa Wamwere, a well-known radical, was arrested on Friday, his younger brother said. Police did not confirm the arrest of Mr. Wawere, who did not attend yesterday's KANU meeting.

The president of the Nairobi Students Union (SONU), Tito Adungosi, and the union's secretary-general, J.M. Adongo, were also arrested, according to student sources. Some students reportedly joined the rebel air force officers during the coup attempt; and speakers at recent rallies held in support of Mr. Moi have called for measures to prevent ('students') fomenting dissent in Kenya.

One speaker at a rally earlier today predicted that some prominent Kenyans might be linked with the coup attempt when investigations were completed.

DEATH OF PRESIDENTIAL AIDE ANNOUNCED 11 AUGUST

EA111222 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A minister of state in the office of the president, James Samuel Gichuru, died in Nairobi last night.

Announcing the death this morning, a statement from the office of the president also conveyed President Moi's message of condolences to the family, friends and relatives of the late Gichuru.

SOMALIAMOGADISHU SAYS ETHIOPIA ADMITS AGGRESSION

EA111550 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] A report from Addis Ababa yesterday admits to Abyssinian provocation against the Somali Democratic Republic. BBC correspondent in Addis Ababa Getachew Tadesse, quoting diplomatic and military sources, said it is acknowledged that Abyssinian forces entered the Somali Democratic Republic with heavy artillery, tank units, fully-armed ground forces and warplanes.

The report by the BBC correspondent in Addis Ababa is further clear proof of Abyssinian attacks on the Somali Democratic Republic. This involvement has been previously verified, contrary to Abyssinian lies, by foreign correspondents who visited areas in the Somali Democratic Republic attacked by the Amharas.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES ETHIOPIAN ATTACK

EA111626 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Correspondent's dispatch "from the battlefield"]

[Excerpts] In a bid to harm the unity, existence and dignity of the Somali people, the Abyssinian black colonialists and their allies have recently launched provocative attacks that have no target or cause. They have been constantly prevented from attaining their objectives by the courageous defense forces of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

At 0600 yesterday, the allies launched a provocative air and ground attack on the SDR. Both attacks, which took place at Balumbale, were heroically repulsed in the traditional method by the Somali defense forces. The fighting began at 0600 and based off at 1800. The fighting was indescribable. The Somali Armed Forces are very confident in their defense of the dignity of their land and, because of their love for their people, countered the Abyssinian attacks [words indistinct] destroyed weapons, rations, fuel and [words indistinct].

After a lull, the enemy began moving again at 1900. They were denied their objectives by SDR defense forces who captured equipment belonging to the Amhara soldiers.

Fierce fighting is still going on. The Somali defense forces have sworn not to allow anyone to violate the unity and dignity of the Somali people. I am positive that they can [word indistinct] any allies who confront them.

We will let you know the enemy's losses later. The fighting is still going on. Goodbye.

TANZANIAPRESIDENT LEAVES CAPITAL FOR 'BRIEF REST'

EA111916 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] President Nyerere left for Musoma today for a brief rest. Mwalimu was seen off at Dar es Salaam by the vice president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe; the Chama Cha Mapinduzi chief executive secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago; and party and government officials. Ndugu Jumbe left for Zanzibar shortly after Mwalimu's departure.

CHADSIDDICK REPORTEDLY ARRESTED BY HABRE FORCES

AB111939 Paris AFP in French 1339 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lagos, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Dr Abba Siddick, a leading figure in Chadian politics during the last 15 years, has been arrested in Chad by the forces of Hissein Habre, the new leader in Ndjamea. This was revealed to AFP on Wednesday by two leaders of the Chadian Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) during a visit to Lagos.

Dr Abba Siddick, a leader of the Frolinat, was notably the president of the "Original Frolinat," a faction on whose behalf he signed the "Lagos accords" which gave birth to the Transitional National Union Government led by President Goukouni Oueddei until he left Chad on 7 June.

Wife Denies Reports

AB111943 Paris AFP in French 1905 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Paris, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Dr Abba Siddick, president of the "Original Frolinat" -- one of the factions in Chad -- is in Franceville, Gabon, and has not been arrested, the Chadian leader's wife told AFP in Paris this evening.

Abba Siddick, she explained, has been in Franceville since Monday. Negotiations are currently going on there among Chadian factions.

RWANDAPRESIDENT RECEIVES MOBUTU ENVOY, MESSAGE

EAL11720 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the republic and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, this morning received Mangono Yoka, Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs, who delivered a personal message from Zairian head of state Citizen Sese Seko Mobutu.

The Zairian envoy did not disclose the contents of the message. He told the press only that the message is connected with the excellent bilateral relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation. Questioned on the current crisis within the OAU and on his country's position, Citizen Yoka said the heads of state of the pan-African organization will do all they can as soon as possible to put an end to the crisis and thus safeguard African unity and solidarity. Nobody, he added, wants the disintegration of the organization.

Zaire, we recall, was among the countries that boycotted the Tripoli summit that failed last week due to lack of a quorum.

ANGOLALUANDA CITES PLEDGES OF MIG'S, LIBYAN 'TROOPS'

AB111320 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka has promised to make available to the People's Republic of Angola and Mozambique two MiG-21's to enable the two countries to defend their territories against South African attacks. At a meeting held on Sunday in Tripoli, where the 19th OAU summit was scheduled to take place, President Ratsiraka also pledged his country's financial support to liberation movements in southern Africa and Namibia.

Meanwhile, Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi pledged his commitment to give assistance to South Africa's neighborly countries in their efforts to defend themselves against attacks on their territories. Our troops are now ready to be used in the liberation of southern Africa, the Libyan leader said.

Last week, Libya and Mozambique signed an agreement on military cooperation, but no details were made public.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FIDEL CASTRO

EA112108 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from Cuban head of state Fidel Castro in Luanda today. The message was delivered by Cuban Ambassador to Angola Rafael Francia Mestre.

LESOTHORSA ALLEGEDLY TRAINED MINISTER'S KILLERS

LD112214 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Lesotho Government has alleged that the people responsible for the death of the country's minister of works, Mr Jobo Rampeta, at the weekend were trained by South African police. The allegations came in a message to the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha. The message, which acknowledged Mr Botha's message of condolences after Mr Rampeta's death, was sent by the Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting and acting minister of foreign affairs, Mr Charles Molapo.

NAMIBIASECURITY FORCES ATTACK SWAPO CAMP IN ANGOLA

LD111128 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The South-West Africa Security Forces killed a further 113 SWAPO terrorists in an attack on a SWAPO camp in southern Angola yesterday after the Security Forces had acted on new intelligence. A statement in Windhoek by the Security Forces said a number of antiaircraft guns and a considerable supply of other weapons were destroyed. The attack had been carried out after SAM-7 missiles and machineguns had been fired at the Security Forces. The followup operation had been undertaken by the Security Forces after secret SWAPO documents had been found in Angola revealing the double standards of SWAPO during the negotiations on the settlement plan for South-West Africa/Namibia. The statement said the operation on the ground in southern Angola was continuing.

Yesterday it was announced that 15 members of the South African Defense Force were killed when a helicopter ferrying troops was shot down in southern Angola during followup operations.

The action yesterday brings the total of SWAPO terrorists killed to 314 in the present followup operation. Since August last year, the Security Forces have killed 1,629 communist-supported terrorists. This year alone, 933 terrorists have been shot.

SWAPO COMMUNIQUE REPORTS GUERRILLA SUCCESSES

AB111304 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] PLAN combatants, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, over the weekend destroyed a South African military base situated in (Omahenene), about 45 km from the Namibian town of (Oakano). A war communique from SWAPO issued yesterday in Luanda indicated that the operations of SWAPO guerrillas claimed the lives of 30 racist South African soldiers and the wounding of various others.

The communique concluded that SWAPO has no other alternative but to intensify armed actions inside Namibia as racist South Africa continues its tactics to delay the Namibian independence.

SWAPO OFFICIALS SEE NO EARLY CEASE-FIRE

MB111234 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] SWAPO says there will be no early cease-fire in Angola. The movement's West European information officer, Peter Manning, was speaking in an interview with Capital News this afternoon. He was reacting to the latest South African Defense Force (?operation) into Angola, in which 314 SWAPO guerrillas were reported to have been killed.

[Begin recording] As long as the South African military continue their aggressive acts against neighboring states and in particular the Republic of Angola, it's not on to speak of a cease-fire. South African forces have been in occupation of southern Angola for the last year, in continuous occupation, and there is now an escalation of the fighting that they have undertaken.

It would not be realistic to speak about a cease-fire. Or course, we have been on record consistently expressing our readiness to sign a cease-fire, but providing it was mutually done and that it is monitored by the United Nations in terms of Resolution 435. [end recording]

SWAPO information officer Peter Manning speaking from London this afternoon also said reports of an early settlement date were not correct. The JOHANNESBURG STAR reports today that the date for the implementation of the UN settlement plan could be set soon. The report was quoting "Western five" officials. Manning said no date could be set until South African troops stopped military actions in Angola and until final agreement had been reached on Resolution 435.

A British Foreign Office official in London says his country has no knowledge of a reported agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. An agreement was reported by the REPUBLIKEIN newspaper in Windhoek yesterday.

OFFICIAL CITES NECESSITY OF CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

CA110944 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The administrator general of South-West Africa, Mr Danie Hough, says no settlement plan for South-West Africa can be put into effect until agreement has been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Hough was commenting in Windhoek on SWAPO's statement that it was prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement on Sunday. He said there could be no question of free and fair elections while the Cubans were in Angola. The South African Government was at present awaiting an agreement in this connection.

MBUDGE ON 'UNILATERALLY-DECLARED' INDEPENDENCE

MB120722 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] There has been talk of Namibia opting for unilaterally-declared independence. Leader of the South-West African Council of Ministers, Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek if current negotiations on the future of the territory failed, the people of Namibia would be entitled to international recognition for their own initiatives in establishing independence.

Mudge said that this was a reasonable expectation since the people of the territory had presented no obstacles to a negotiated settlement. He said that an alternative option to be considered, if the present talks collapse, was for the major political parties in the territory to decide how the independence process had to be concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

ENVOY CALLS CEASE-FIRE REPORTS 'SPECULATION'

LD111136 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United States and top negotiator on the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia, Dr Brand Fourie, says reports about a cease-fire between South African Security Forces and SWAPO, which it is alleged will be signed soon, are purely guesses. Dr Fourie told Radio RSA's Washington representative that although there were exchanges of ideas on a cease-fire, all reports on the matter were mere speculation.

RSA REPORTEDLY TO RELEASE CAPTURED ANGOLANS

AB111210 Paris AFP in English 1129 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, Aug 11 (AFP) -- South Africa will soon release 10 captured Angolan prisoners, who are wounded, and 10 members of the Angolan people's militia, reliable sources here said today.

Their release was [as received] in response to a request from the International Red Cross Committee, which has been acting as an intermediary between Pretoria and Luanda.

The two countries have frequently clashed across the border of South African-administered Namibia.

The request for release of the prisoners of war was made under Article 110 of the third Geneva Convention, while the freeing of the militia members was seen here as a "gesture" by Pretoria.

Angola is not a signatory of the Geneva Convention.

Four years ago, Cuban soldiers captured by the South Africans were exchanged for South African military prisoners.

PROTEST MADE TO LESOTHO OVER BORDER INCIDENT

LD120510 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The South African Government has protested to the government of neighboring Lesotho about a border attack in which a black South African was killed and two others kidnapped. The black man was apparently shot by two armed black men from Lesotho. Before he died from the bullet wounds, he told police in hospital in South Africa that the armed were members of the Lesotho paramilitary unit. One of the two men who were abducted managed to escape. He had sustained burns and had to receive hospital treatment. He said there were soldiers at the house in Lesotho where he and the other black man had been held. He was forced to hold a red-hot piece of iron with his bare hands and then a hot poker was pushed into his mouth. He said he was left alone for a while and that was when he managed to escape. The other man who was abducted is still being held in Lesotho.

ZAMBIAKAUNDA BLAMES WEST FOR FAILED OAU SUMMIT

AB111810 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Lusaka, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today blamed "Western capitalism" for persuading some Organization of African Unity (OAU) members to boycott the OAU's failed summit last week in Tripoli, Libya.

Zambia is one of six OAU states -- along with Libya, Mali, Congo, Tanzania and Mozambique -- designated by the 30 countries represented at Tripoli to try to iron out differences so that the summit can be reconvened later.

The main reason given by those countries that refused to attend the annual heads of state and government meeting this year were either dislike of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi or disagreement with the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic as the OAU's 51st member.

But Mr Kaunda suggested today in an interview with Zambian journalists that the "forces of international capitalism" had played a part in keeping enough states away from Tripoli to deny the meeting the requisite quorum of 34. OAU members were "plagued with poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease" and had had to borrow large sums from the West, thus they were prey to manipulation by these developed countries, he said.

The Zambian president appealed to the boycotting states to be reconciled with the rest of the OAU, adding that "considerations of one man (Col al-Qadhafi) should not divert us from the interests of the masses" of African people.